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The Daily Commercial

Sheridan's Veto.

General Sheridan put a veto on the arrangement for paying civic honors to the body of the late rebel Johnston, in New Orleans, the cream of which is as follows: "I have too much regard for the memory of the brave men who died to preserve our Government, to authorize Confederate demonstrations over the remains of any one who attempted to destroy it." The beauty of it is, this veto stands to the honor of its author, there being no power in New Orleans that can, and none at Washington that dare, override it.

Claims of Southern Unionists.

WAR CLAIMS.

The House has sustained Mr. Thad. Stevens in his assertion that the Government is liable for all property belonging to loyal citizens at the South, destroyed by the orders of Union officers as a military necessity. He does not include property belonging to the enemy or property destroyed by the enemy, neither does he believe the assertion of Mr. Delano, of Ohio, it will take the enormous sum of $2,000,000,000 to will take the enormous sum of $2,000,000,000 to pay the claims which he defends. "Why, sir," said Stevens, "I venture to say that $200,000,000 would pay it all. But if it takes a little more, would pay it all. But if it takes a little more, rather than deliberately cheat the people out of it, I would steal the money to pay it."

Disloyalty of the Democratic Party.

The New York *Tribune*, in an elaborate article, has the following: "A confederacy of the seceded States having been formed, leading Northern and Western Democrats openly advocated the secession of their several States from the Union, and their accession to the Southern Confederacy. "If the Union is to be dissolved," said Judge George W. Woodward, Democratic candidate for Governor in 1863, "I want the line to run north of Pennsylvania." Ex Governor Redman M. Price, of New Jersey, wrote: "I published a letter elaborately urging that New Jersey should forthwith unite her fortunes with those of the slaveholding Confederacy. (See Hall's American Conflict, vol. I, p. 439.) And ex Governor Horatio Seymour, of this State, gravely argued that the people of Youngstown, Ohio, indebted for the establishment and development of their iron interests.

Mr. Keys, aged nearly ninety years, and the dest inhabitant of Berea, died last week. He was a classmate of the late Dr. Mussey, and a college student with Daniel Webster. Contrary to general tradition, he said that entering his studies Webster was without a peer.

The Stark County Agricultural Society have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: H. B. Wise, President; J. H. Bair, Vice President; J. J. Trump, Michael D. Harter, Levi Trump, Lewis Essigand A. C. Tonner, Directors.

The Sandusky *Register* is boastful of the fur siness of that locality. It says: Last season inter of 1865 6) C. C. Keech, of this city, bought d shipped the following furs: 1,407 Mink, 675 Muskrat, 7,422 Opossum, 9,876 Skunk, 9,456 ats, 1,962 Hides, 1,962 Horse Tail Hair, 20 Beavers, 2 Silver Fox, 2 Bears, 100 Deer kins, 1,000 Coon, 1,000 Skunk, 1,000 casins and other furs. We challenge any gle house in Ohio to show a larger trade, lying native furs.

A man giving his name as William Collier is Cincinnati and while on the Lake Shore ad, and upon his refusal to comply with the request was knocked down in a fence by a fast train near Baybrook. The day Express, East, ing along a mile after striking, a plank across track and three sticks of wood similarly Collier was arrested at Ashland, and d for trial before the Court of Common as.

ents of the Grand Army of the Republic e been organized in every county but one Ohio.

POLITICAL

overnor Geary has made the following apointments for Philadelphia: Harbor Master, rge J. Weaver; Deputy Master, Major A. R. bour; Leather Inspector, Major H. J. Rife; k Inspector, Dr. Thomas S. Reed; Sealer of ights and Measures, Southern District, tenant N. Taylor; Southern District, Schaffer; Superintendent of Powder Magane, Parkhurst Sutcliffe.

overnor Cox, of Ohio, having declined a reelection, other names are being brought ard for the gubernatorial nomination. The eland *Leader* says: It seems to be generalconceded that the office belongs to the southern ct of the State, and the names of Governor enbeck, of Dayton, Gen. R. B. Hayes, of F. Petty, and Hon. Ben. Eggleston, of cinnati, Parson Moody, and Augustus Donnell, are mentioned as candidates.

om Nashville the indications are that no tion for Representatives will be held in s for the Fortieth Congress. Gov. Brownlow wait until August before he orders an election losing, if necessary, all representation in first session, so that he may take advantage of be counted vote, which, it seems certain, be legalized in time for the coming spring.

e municipal election in Wheeling, on Monresulted in the reselection of Mayor Swearand the success, by a reduced majority, of ntire Democratic ticket, with the exception of City Treasurer.

e *New York Herald's* correspondence from principal cities in the South, indicate a ral reaction, politically among the Southern ple.

SAYING CARDS.—Cards were invented in y Jacquemin Grugenmour, to amuse g Henry VI., of France, who at that time made. The ace was made the best card in ace, being derived from the French word *gent*," signifying the money, and to show a king could not get along without it, as a ial card backed by the ace would triumph a king. The Kings were called David, Alder, Cæsar and Charlemagne, and the queens named Argine, Rachel, Pallas, and Judith; aries or knaves represented the squires e kings and were named Lancelot, Ogier, ud, and Hector; tens, nines, &c, represent- foot soldiers. The ace of clubs was so as and formed to represent a clover leaf o signify to the king that a good general d encamp his army where pasturage was . The ace of spades represented the pasarried by the foot soldiers; the ace of onds represented the heads of the arrows by cross-bowmen, and the ace of hearts nbled the courage of the Knights and ire.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

The Colorado Veto.

Test Vote on the Tariff.

The Bill Will Pass the Senate.

Its Probable Veto by the President.

Minister Harvey's Salary Again Omitted.

Proposed Abolition of the Roman Mission.

Rejection of the House Gold Bill.

No Chance for Cowan's Confirmation to Vienna.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, January 29, 1867.

The Colorado Veto.

The Colorado veto was read in the Senate today. Mr. Wade wanted an immediate vote, and was confident of the necessary two thirds. The Democrats spoke on it till the expiration of the morning hour, when the tariff bill came up and was discussed and amended for the remainder of the day, when the Senate adjourned.

The Tariff Bill.

A proposition of Mr. Sumner to reduce the duty on coal from one dollar and fifty to fifty cents per ton, was under discussion. A motion to recommit the bill was lost by ayes 15to nays 25. This is regarded as a test vote and shows that the bill will pass.

The Diplomatic Appropriations.

The House was engaged most of the day on the diplomatic appropriation bill, and a long debate ensued on an amendment to restore the salary of the Minister to Portugal. It was stricken out at the last session because the prestricken out at the last session because the present Minister here, James E. Harvey, formerly Minister here, James E. Harvey, formerly sent Minister here, James E. Harvey, formerly Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, wrote a private letter to the Secretary Seward severely criticising the Administration Congress. This letter was made public by Mr. Raymond. The same reason was urged by Mr. Stevens to day for the refusal of the committee on Appropriations to make any provision for Harvey's salary. A vote on it was deferred until to-morrow.

The Mission to Rome.

The House then debated, until an adjournment, a proposition to abolish the mission to Rome. It is based principally upon the ground that Rome has no Minister here.

Prospects of the Tariff Bill.

The friends of the tariff bill were very much discouraged to day. They doubt if it can now pass the House, and its opponents are confident of the Presidential veto, even if it should pass both Houses. It is manifestly impossible to pass the bill over the veto. Senator Williams declared to day that if the manufacturers could not be contented with the bill as it came from the Finance Committee, he should be compelled to vote against it.

The Gold Bill.

The Senate Finance Committee took important action to-day on the House gold bill, by almost unanimously rejecting it. This is a great triumph for the Treasury Department. Assistant Treasurer Van Dyke at New York told the committee that under this bill the Government could not be controlled in the market by the speculators.

Tenure of Office Bill.

The Senate bill relating to tenure of office will be taken up in the House and passed without reference to committee. This is the understanding now. It prohibits removals from office without the consent of the Senate

The Amendatory Tariff.

The amendatory tariff bill was discussed to day again by the Ways and Means, and the important manufacture of sewing machines was added to the free list. A bill to repeal the internal tax on cotton and wages was referred to the committee on Retrenchment, but meets with no favor. The committee have done nothing on the whisky tax.

No Chance for Cowan.

The publication of the correspondence between Secretary Seward and Minister Motley at Vienna, seems to have settled the question of Senator Cowan's confirmation as Minister to that place. The majority of the Senate express themselves as united against appointing him.

Impeachment Memorial.

A memorial of fifty-one citizens of Iowa, asking that the President be impeached, was laid before the Judiciary Committee to-day.

The Canal at Louisville.

Representative Eggleston, of Ohio, has presented in the House the memorial of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company and of the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati in favor of the enlargement of the Louisville and Portland Canal. Also the petition of the President of the Covington Gas Light Company, praying that the tax on gas may continue to be charged to consumers.

Reconstruction.

A delegation from Norfolk, Va., arrived here to-day, obliged to meet three nights in order to attend to the large amount of business on and to-day being twenty-two citations during the week. This is a most gratifying record. So great a revolution on the temperance question, is also a fine piece there in the last five weeks, seldom witnessed.

To the sagacity and liberality of Dr. Henry Cunningham who last week celebrated his eighteenth birthday anniversary, the people Youngstown, Ohio, indebted for the establishment and development of their iron interests.

Democratic Caucus.

The Democratic Senators and members have called a caucus for to morrow night, but have decided to invite none of the conservative Republicans, who have lately voted with them. Only those acting with the Democratic ticket are to be present.

The Cabinet.

The Cabinet held a three hour's session today, all of the members being present. It is understood that nothing but routine business was before it.

State Dinner.

The third state dinner of the season was given to night at the Presidential Mansion. General George H. Thomas and Admiral Farragut were among the guests.

The Alleged Treasury Fraud.

The investigation into the Printing Bureau of the Treasury continued to-day, but thus far no fraud has been discovered.

WASHINGTON, January 29.

RESIGNATION OF MR. MOTLEY.

The correspondence between the Secretary of State and Mr. Motley, Minister to Vienna, was submitted to the Senate to-day. Mr. Seward wrote November 21st that he had information that Mr. Motley had expressed disgust at the President's whole conduct; that he had sold his position as a diplomatic secretary, and had loudly proclaimed that an English gentleman was a model of political perfection, and that he had said the President had deserted his pledges and professions in order to be re-elected, whose ebullition was hopelessly degraded Mr. Motley declined the instructions to demanding which should recognize the capacity of the pretended rebel officials or abettors of rebellion who dealt with them, or make any contract which could give validity to such liens or charges.

THE NEW ORLEANS RIOT.

The President, in compliance with a resolution of the House, transmitted to-day, voluminous documents on the subject of the New Orleans riots in July last. These include four hundred foolscap pages of testimony taken before the military board convened at the instance of General Baird, and consisting of Generals Mower, Quincy, Gregg and Baldy, together with their report, in which they condemn the conduct of Mayor Monroe, and say but for the declaration of martial law by General Baird and the presence of troops, fire and bloodshed would have raged through the night in all the negro quarters in the city, and lives and property of Unionists and Northern men would have been at the mercy of the mob, the conservators of the peace being for the time the instigators of violence. Nothing would have remained but an arming for self-defence, and a scene might have ensued unparalleled in the history of the age.

BOUNTIES.

Representative Darling has presented to the House a petition signed by over 1,500 veterans who request that Congress enact such laws as will secure the payment of bounties to soldiers who have been discharged from service by reason of disability other than wounds, and to those who have lost their discharge papers, both claims of these men being now deprived of bounty under the act of July, 1866.

MIGRATORY COLORED FOLKS.

About one hundred negroes from Salisbury, N C., passed through Washington this afternoon on the way to Arkansas, where they were engaged to work on cotton plantations.

ADDRESS TO THE BAR

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, Mr. Bradley moved the admission to the bar of Allen B. Magruder, of Boston, a member of the bar of the Circuit Court, and now an attorney and counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States. It was generally understood that Magruder would be unable to take what is known as the last oath, and that this motion was made with a view of ascertaining how this Court regarded the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States as affecting its duties with regard to the rule it had laid down on the test oath. Chief Justice Carter informed Mr. Bradley that to his motion and pass an order for admission would be to set aside the first rule of the Court. Mr. Bradley presumed that when a member of the bar of the Supreme Court applied for admission to this bar, he would be admitted as a matter of course, taking such oaths as is prescribed by that tribunal, this Court being a branch of the other. Justice Carter said the question was whether this Court would consent to repeal or modify its own rules. It was agreed that the argument be heard Thursday, with full bench.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Debate on the Tariff Bill.

Veto of Colorado and Nebraska Bills Received.

Invalid Pension Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, January 29, 1867.

SENATE.

The Chair presented a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the State Department on the subject of Mr. Motley's resignation as Minister to Austria. Ordered to be printed. He also submitted the message vetoing the Colorado bill, and said it was accompanied by the usual papers.

After some debate, at the expiration of which the morning hour expired, the message went over until to-morrow.

The tariff bill came up. After slight amendment, Mr. DAVIS moved to recommit the bill to the Committee for consideration with the internal revenue bill, for the purpose of reducing the taxes of the present hundred millions a year.

The President's private secretary here entered with a veto of the Nebraska bill.

Mr. GRIMES moved to strike out that portion of Mr Davis's motion looking to a decrease of the tax died millions in taxation.

Mr. DAVIS accepted the modification.

After debate, the motion to recommit was rejected—15 against 25.

The duty on barley was increased from 10 to 20 cent's per bushel.

Mr. FOSTER moved to make the duty on coal mined not more than 30 degrees east of Washington 50 cents per ton. This was in the bill as reported, but the Senate had already amended by making the duty $1 50 per ton on all imported coal.

Without further action, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, the Committee on Elections was discharged from the consideration of the subject of the Maryland elections, and the House ordered the Committee to forthwith Committe to investigate the official conduct of the President.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Military Committee, reported back with an amendment the House bill to equalize bounties. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. JENCKES, from the Committee on Retrenchment, reported back the bill to regulate the civil service of the United States, and to abolish the counterfeiting thereof.

The SPEAKER announced Mr. Ashworth as taking the place of Mr. Washburne on the Reconstruction Committee, the latter having obtained leave of absence.

Mr. BIDDELL, chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, announced that he would to-morrow ask unanimous consent to report a bill to reorganize the Agricultural Department.

Mr. RITTER, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported a bill to restrict the department to the purchase and distribution of such seeds, plants and flowers as are not common in the United States. After discussion the bill was tabled.

On motion of Mr. DONNELLY, the Secretary of the Interior was requested to furnish information relative to the massacre at Fort Phil Kearney, its cause, etc.

Mr. WILSON reported back, with amendments, Senate bill providing for annual inspection into Indian affairs. After discussion it was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER presented Executive documents, &c., reporting the payment of Salm Salm, alleged agents of the so called Confederate States. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs; report of Secretary of State in answer to House resolution, stating that no information had been received by the Department in relation to the removal of the Protestant Church at the American Embassy at Rome by order of the Roman papal government. Referred to the committee. Also from the President of the United States, with copies of papers, dispatches, &c., respecting the New Orleans riot. Referred to Select Committee.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the bill relative to pensions was concurred in.

The House went into Committee and considered the Invalid Pension Bill, which appropriates $25,280,000. It was reported to the House with recommendation that it pass.

The Committee then took up the consular and diplomatic bill.

Mr. NIBLACK moved an amendment to insert an appropriation for the salary of the Minister to Portugal. Debate followed relative to the action of which Congress on a similar question, and whether this Court would consent to repeal or modify its own rules. It was agreed that the argument be heard Thursday, with full bench.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings in the Legislature.

Defending Suits Brought by Deserters.

New Bridge Over the Allegheny River

Legislative Power Over Railroads

The Cowan Resolution Passed in the Senate.

Assistant District Attorney Bill Passed in the House.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
HARRISBURG, January 29, 1867.

SENATE.

Bills in Place.

Mr. Lowry—To indemnify election officers for costs in defending suits for not receiving deserters' votes.

Also, an act relating to the law of evidence.

Mr. Bigham—An act incorporating the Safe Deposit Company, of Pittsburgh, a new bill.

Also, an act to confer certain powers on the Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Company.

Mr. Graham—Vacating the old burying ground in the borough of Sewickley.

Also, supplement to act relating to the paying of fines for selling liquor on Sunday.

Also, act to incorporate the Sandusky and Irwin Street Bridge Company.

Mr. White, to allow the Cambria Iron Company to make steel.

Mr. Coleman offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the power of the Legislature over Railroad Companies, relative to tolls and passengers, and to assert authority over the same.

Bills Passed.

Act creating a loan for the redemption of over due bonds of the Commonwealth.

Incorporating Brady's Bend Bridge Company.

Incorporating the Mutual Insurance Company of Richland township.

Afternoon Session.

Special order on the joint resolution relative to Edgar Cowan, was discussed and passed by a party vote.

HOUSE.

The following bills on the private calender were considered and passed:

To vacate certain lanes and alleys in Beaver.

Authorizing assessment of Railroad taxes in Kittanning.

To enable the School Directors of East Birmingham to borrow money for the erection of school buildings.

Act relating to restaurants and beer houses in Washington county.

To prohibit the granting of licenses in Beaver county.

To extend the jurisdiction of the Orphan's Courts of York and Fayette counties.

Act relating to the District Attorney in Allegheny county, creating the office of Assistant.

Supplement to Oakland Passenger Railroad.

To prevent the sprinkling of salt on the tracks of Passenger Railways in Philadelphia and Allegheny county.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK, January 29,

STEAMSHIP LINE RESUMED.

The American Havre Steamship Line is to be resumed. The first vessel will be the Arago, composed of the Arago, Fulton, Merrimac and Mississippi.

DUTY ON GIN.

A case involving the payment of an excise of forty cents per gallon 1 n addition to the seven the duty of one dollar on imported gin has been decided in the United States Circuit Court in favor of the Government.

DEATH OF JACK DOWNING.

Augustus Ludlow, the well-known "Jack Downing," died Thursday night, aged seventy-two.

SUSPENSION OF SHIP BUILDING.

Ship building here is almost entirely suspended.

AN EXPENSIVE LUXURY.

The first shad of the season, from Savannah sold at six dollar per pound.

From New Bedford, Mass.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—A cable dispatch received here from London to-day says the market for sperm oil is unchanged. Whale oil is an advance of 3$ since the 16th inst. In this market 500 bbls sperm oil sold yesterday at $2 35 per gallon.

Snow Storm at Oswego.

OSWEGO, January 29.—There was a blinding snow storm this morning, and railroad communication is entirely suspended.

Suicide in Boston.

BOSTON, January 29.—Mr. D. J. Whiting committed suicide yesterday, at his residence in East Boston.

IMPEACHING THE PRESIDENT.

What they Think of it in France.

A Paris letter says: All other news has yielded before the intelligence which reaches us from the United States. Wherever you go, with whomsoever you speak, whatever paper you take up, nothing is discussed but the "impeachment of the President." Very little opinion is, as yet, expressed on the subject. Astonishment is the prevailing feeling. The Americans, say the French, have brought everybody to accept as a fact that the Chief Magistrate, simply because they are going to try him! Their Constitution has stood every wrench applied to it during the civil war and come off with triumph, and now they are determined to show that it can equally stand the test of peace. They expect a wonderful people! There is no understanding them! And, indeed, it is with the latter exclamation that I have frequently heard reflections upon Americans and their Government usually end. They give up attempting to comprehend, and are for the most part content only to wonder and admire. The seriousness of the present proceeding also has not failed to have struck that portion of the French public which is in the habit of bestowing most attention and discussion on affairs abroad. A large part of such liberal and democratic journals as the *Temps*, the *Presse*, and others of the same class, may be said to be that of alarm. The *Temps* thinks that "measures will not be carried to a great length, but that we may be called as adults of the American President hardly bring him within the rigor of the Constitution, or justify so hazardous a step as the removal of the first Magistrate of the Republic. The *Presse* reproaches the President with hunting unseasonably after popularity at the moment when, in spite of all efforts, the reactionary attitude assumed by the Emperor in the Mexican question. Nevertheless, it regrets that the French Senate should have sustained the American Republic through the late trials will not fail the statesmen of the future. To the present public, says the *Presse*, from the tone of the above remarks, that the deep interest aroused by the impeaching at home is not unattended with a shade of anxiety, and that the future action of Congress will be watched here with considerable attention. Amongst Americ n residents, it is needless to say how great has been the excitement caused by the late intelligence. Nothing else is talked of, and the dissensions in all the more animated from the many political questions and views and opinions which are collected together in this European Babel.

The Condition of Rome.

A correspondent of the *Boston Post*, writing from Rome, says: The papal treasury is now in a bankrupt and helpless state. With increased demands upon it ruin cannot be long deferred at farthest. The "main nerve," not of war merely, but of everything else now-a-days are iron and gold. During the twenty-one years of Pius Ninth's reign the debt of the States of the Church has increased from sixteen millions of scudi (a scudo is one dollar in gold) to one hundred and twenty millions, being an increase in population of 700,000 souls to bear, and in fact it could not be borne were it not for the charitable aid that the Pope receives from abroad. The last deficit of the French and the increase of the papal forces have rendered necessary by that event for the maintenance of the temporal power, this debt will of course be enormously increased, and cannot be long supported. When Napoleon's troops were here Louis Philippe paid not part of their expenses, and did not contribute a sou for their support. He kept providing the men with barracks in old unused monasteries and facilities for supplying cost him nothing. He did not even furnish the officers with lodgings, but they were obliged to pay for them out of their own pockets. The French Government defrayed all the expenses of their stay for the last seventeen years, and it will thus be seen how great was the profit to the Holy See during the Emperor to the Church. Now these troops are gone and the Pope is suddenly called upon to prepare for the payment of nearly ten thousand new troops. How this is to be done it is hard to conceive. Even in the case of the withdrawal from France, this assumption on its part of so large a share of the annual expenses of the Papal Government, the Roman debt has increased to $120,000,000, how long will it take to double that sum, the yearly expenses are so vastly augmented? The army of the Pope is now somewhere from 6,000 to 10,000 men. These are principally collected in Rome and the streets are always full of soldiers. Notwithstanding the frequent expressions of Pius Ninth of his confidence in the loyalty of the Roman citizens it is from attachment of the Romans that he fears most, for he evidently dreads an *emeute* more than from any other quarter. Arrests are constantly taking place, and the prisons are ever-flowing with political offenders. The number of those who have of late years been banished or fled in order to save their lives is very great, and this cause has already had an important influence in diminishing the population of the city. Many have taken refuge in Bologna, and other cities of the Romagna, and others from all parts of the country have sought safety in Rome, who remain as near to their homes as they dare. The Romans themselves sum up with a vigor that knows no mercy. The Roman exiles in Italy have only been able to save their lives and still living in their capital, though not yet comprised. It is a touching and vigorous appeal, and were it not somewhat too long I would give it in full. The sufferings these men have endured for conscience sake, "for our love of Rome and liberty," as they say, have been severe and protracted beyond the ordinary lot of man. Few would have endured their poverty, loneliness and sorrowful separation from all their hopes in this world.

BY THE CABLE

The Cretan War Renewed.

Terms of the Porte Scornfully Rejected.

Bismarck Nominated for Parliament.

American Breech-Loaders in the Austrian Army.

Greek Army to be Increased.

Greek Church to be Built in New York.

EASTERN QUESTION TO END IN WAR

150,000 Reserves Called Out in Turkey.

Manifesto from Maximilian.

Cretan War Renewed.

LONDON, January 29—Dispatches received state that the Cretan war has been renewed. The terms of the Sublime Porte for peace were scornfully rejected by the Cretans. A battle has since been fought; result not stated. There was apparently much enthusiasm on both sides, and the war had spread to the archipelago islands.

Bismarck Nominated for Parliament.

BERLIN, January 29—Count Bismarck has been nominated for the German Parliament, to represent the city of Berlin.

Acquitted.

FLORENCE, January 29—Admiral Persano has been acquitted of the charge of cowardice.

American Breech Loaders.

VIENNA, January 28—American breech-loading rifles have been given to a portion of the Austrian army.

Increase of the Greek Army.

ATHENS, January 26—The Greek Ministry propose to raise the effective force of the army to 51,000 men, including 14,000 reserves. This action is taken on account of military preparations made and the threatening attitude assumed by the Sublime Porte.

Greek Church in New York.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 29—It is said the Russian government proposes to build a Greek church in the city of New York.

The Eastern Question.

LONDON, January 29—It is considered certain at Constantinople that the Eastern complications will result in war.

Turkey has called out 150,000 reserves, and the Government of Russia has ordered the military forces to be held in readiness by the 1st of March.

Manifesto from Maximilian.

PARIS, January 29.—It is said Maximilian has issued a manifesto against the arrangement between France and the United States in regard to Mexico.

Shipping Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, January 28.—The steamship Tarifa, from New York, arrived this morning.

The Great Eastern was on the 18th safely placed upon the gridiron at Birkenhead, opposite this city, by the Captain of the steamer, James Anderson. An examination shows her to be in good condition, and she will positively sail for America on the 20th of March.

London Money Market

LONDON, January 29.—Consols for money advanced to 90⅞. Five twenty bonds advanced to 73⅝. Illinois Central, 81⅝; Erie, 43⅝.

LONDON, January 29, P. M.—Consols declined 9-16, and are quoted at 90 5-16 for money. Five twenties 73 5-16; Illinois Central, 82; Erie, 44⅝.

Paris Money Market.

PARIS, January 29, P. M.—United States Bonds advanced ⅛.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, January 29.—Cotton opens quiet and steady; prices closed unchanged. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Middling uplands are still quoted at 12d.

LIVERPOOL, January 29, P. M.—Cotton market steady and prices closed unchanged.

Breadstuffs quiet. Wheat 10s. Winter Red Western 10s. 3d. @10s. 6d. per cental. Corn 35. @35. 6d. per quarter.

Provisions—Market firmer. Lard 48s. per cwt. Petroleum—Refined Pennsylvania and Canada White is 6d.

Manchester Market.

MANCHESTER, January 29, P. M.—Market for goods and yarns quiet but prices dearer.

AMERICAN SECURITIES ABROAD.

Effect of the Conduct of the South.

The London *Times* has an article on the discrepancy between the prices of United States and Russian Bonds. It says:

The price of Russian Five Per Cents in the English market is above 85, at which rate of purchase the investor obtains something less than six per cent. interest on his money. The price of the American Five-twenties, or Six Per Cent. Bonds is 72, which makes the rate of interest on investment just eight and a third per cent.

The difference in the rate of interest is considerably more than two—in fact, nearly two and a half per cent. beside which the Five-twenty bonds are payable in less than twenty years, while the holder purchasing at the present prices will receive by way of bonus an addition of more than a third to his capital. The discrepancy is at first sight not easily intelligible.

It must be acknowledged that there prevails a certain distrust of the fidelity of the American people to the engagements they have made, and it is well that Americans themselves should know that foreigners entertain this feeling. It is with this distrust, in order that they may do so, that in their power to remove them.

The Government has already learned before the late war to forget the bonds of Alabama and Mississippi, and had again incurred largely in its securities. The war came, and their interest soon ceased to be paid in the South, in consequence of the large part of the national creditor could complain. But the bondholders of the Northern States found that they did not escape the calamities of war.

Congress passed an act authorizing the issue of Greenbacks legal tender for all debts, public and private. Every State in the North, with the honorable exception of Massachusetts—faithful to its engagements—followed the example, promptly of this law, and paid its creditors in depreciated currency.

Then the English creditor who had lent $1 000 in gold to the State of New York upon the promise of six per cent. interest, that is, of an annual payment of $60, received $60 in paper, the value of which was at one time no more than $24 in gold, and even now is very little more than $40.

Worse than this, if the bond became due, he was paid with a sum varying from fifty-five fifths to two-thirds of what he lent. Instead of getting back his thousand gold dollars, he received seven hundred and fifty, and that was the best he could expect.

The example of Massachusetts was and is a standing reproach, and we believe an offer was made to the State of New York by some leading capitalists that for a bonus of 25 per cent. beyond whatever sum might be necessary to make up the difference between coin and paper upon receiving a new bond they would agree to the termination of the war.

This proposition of personal honor, the offer would have been accepted, if, indeed, it existed in that case have been found necessary for the credit of the State. It was declined by its worst members. The offer was declined, and even the State of New York, of Pennsylvania, of Illinois, of Ohio, and the rest was mulcted of its just claims. If the loud sum thus kept back from the lenders were multiplied by ten, it would make a formidable item in any international debt.

The effect of the conduct of each State on the credit of the nation is, however, the point to which we would call attention. If every State withdraws from a contract, what surety is there that the aggregation of States will be faithful to their promise? This is the thought which excites such an ugly doubt as to the means on which Congress will rely when the next debt is created.

The Federal debt consists to a large extent of bonds bearing interest at 7 3 10 per cent. Redemption of wh ch is obligatory within a very short period. The other bonds to provide for the first payment that Mr. McCulloch suggests these issues of bonds specially adapted to the European market, to be payable at the option of the lender shall be paid in London.

Such a proposition is, doubtless, be useful, but expedients far more effectual toward obtaining money on easy terms on this side of the Atlantic exist if the lender did not demand of the causes which infect American credit with suspicion. To one of the other branches, it has appeared necessary that the Five-twenty Bonds to be redeemable only in gold, and a public repudiation of the promise made by Mr. Hayes would not be unadvisable.

WINTER IN ENGLAND.

Fox Hunting—Skating and Sports.

By the latest mails we learn that the American Winter, which seems to have been carried over by the American yachts, has interfered with the great English sports of fox hunting and the foxes are consequently having a better time than they have seen for many a January. Skates which have not seen the light for years have been unearthed, and every patch of frozen water has been thronged with visitors. Sunday, the 13th, seems to have been a gala day in the parks, and both Regent's and St. James had its 50,000 patrons. In Northwest London the crowds seem to have been orderly and well behaved, but in the hallowed precincts of Belgravia the worst of London roughs congregated and made St. James's Park the scene of all kinds of villainy. The majority of the visitors were of the respectable working classes, for of course the elite do not go out in England on Sunday, except to church, but there were very great many hundreds who had money and watches in their pockets, and who had to go home minus both. The ice was in splendid condition, and from near to their homes as they could reach it, and the ornamented bridges, and when they saw a likely crowd upon either of them they closed in upon them, and that sort of hustling and confusion ensued which is very essential to the successful operations of pick pockets. This villainous "fun" was uninterrupted for a couple of hours, and the police were evidently not on duty. The ice being only two inches thick, there were of course lots of casualties, but the officers of the Royal Humane Society were in defatigable, and although many scores got a "ducking," no one was drowned, and none very seriously hurt.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Kansas.

TOPEKA, January 29,—The proposition before the Legislature to appropriate one hundred thousand dollars to continue the work on the Capitol building will probably be defeated, from the fact that the walls constructed are crumbling to pieces. Petitions are coming in from all parts of the State asking that the word "white" be stricken out of the Constitution. A joint resolution to that effect will undoubtedly pass.

A Bill was introduced in the House to-day providing for the assumption by the State of claims growing out of Price's raid during the war. The house defeated a resolution asking Congress to give lands to establish a freedmen's university. In the ground that they had free access to the common schools and all State universities. The proposition to amend the constitution so as to allow negroes to vote was discussed in the House, but without final action. It is said this measure has more than two-thirds majority in the Legislature.

Illinois.

ST. LOUIS, January 29.—The Lower House of the Illinois Legislature adopted a resolution giving State aid to the completion of the navy yard at Mound City, on which the United States Government has already expended a hundred thousand dollars.

Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, January 29.—The House is discussing the question of calling a State convention.

Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, January 29.—Both houses are earnestly discussing the Constitutional Amendment. A test vote has been taken, which seems to indicate that Mobile will soon be the capital of Alabama.

Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, January 29.—A resolution was adopted by the State Senate, authorizing the Governor to employ counsel to defend the cases in the Supreme Court involving the constitutionality of the franchise law. One of the cases has already been agreed. The other will not be reached for some weeks unless taken up out of order. The House has a report from the special committee recommending impeachment of Judge Frazer, of the Criminal Court of Davidson county accompanied with articles of impeachment was read. Judge Frazer's offense was the illegation from arrest under *habeas corpus* of members of the Legislature arrested last summer for absenting themselves, and leaving the House without a quorum. He will probably be impeached.

FROM TORONTO.

Annual Report of the Board of Trade.

TORONTO, January 29.—The Board of Trade annual report states that the general trade has been in a flourishing condition the past year, notwithstanding the depression felt reciprocally in Canadian lake shipping has suffered seriously in consequence of the latter from carrying of American freight from Amer ican ports to another by transshipment over one railroad, and consequently many Canadian vessels have become American by changing their register.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Extensive Forgeries—Checks Paid without Suspicion.

PHILADELPHIA, January 29.—This morning several forged $1,000 checks were offered at different banks in the city, and the forgeries being discovered, the checks were paid without suspicion. A check was forged on J. D. Boyd, banker, for $1,000, and endorsed on H. F. Jonnet for $9,000. Simultaneous efforts were made to victimize every bank in the city.

Arrest in Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., January 29.—A man named John Bard was arrested here to day on a charge of concern in the Lord bond robbery in New York, and taken there for examination.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 29.—The Steamer Elizabeth, the first vessel of the Venezuelan Emigrant Company, sailed this morning with fifty emigrants.

ROME.

Protestant Worship.

Cardinal Antonelli is kindly allowing the Scotch Presbyterians to meet outside of the Sacred City for the present.

The "paternal" Government evidently intend to place the Romans in the same category as the Greeks and Russians have had no place of worship for some time, and now attend the English Church. General King has been notified that the American Episcopal service must be held elsewhere than in the house of any foreign Minister, and will accordingly remove to the American Protestant Church, as well as the Bureau of this Mission, to rooms over Mr. Meyerson's photographic establishment, No. 34 Piazza di Spagna. On the 15th he was invited to remove it outside of the walls, and he is now looking for a house in the neighborhood for that purpose. During the subsistence of the question about the Sacred Services, Mr. Henry Adams, the Prussian Minister, offered the use of the Lutheran Church, which was declined by the Presbyterians, Cardinal Caglandi stepped in and settled it.

The Fatal Collision—Shipping Case.

The case of Joel Lindsley, the clergyman of Shelby, Orleans county, New York, who in June last caused the death of his son, three years of age, by whipping for outdoor exercise came up for trial at Albion on Thursday last on an indictment for manslaughter in the second degree. The physician who made the *post mortem* examination gave the circumstances of the whipping as stated by him at the inquest, and said about nine o'clock on the night of its death the child was put upon the table and whipped to correct the child for something it refused to do; she failed to make him mind, and asked him to do it; he then took off his pantaloons, reckling him with a piece of shingle; she whipped and he kicked him alternately for two hours and a half; he reasoned with him and tried to make him mind; at the end of two hours and a half she left him, and Lindsley left him, laid him on a couch and called his wife; she came and said, "Why, Johnny is dying?" He said he guessed not, and took him in the lounge, and he died in his arms; he said the child died in his arms; the child's eyes were set, eyes and became stiff and died. A neighbor, who was called in immediately after the death, testified that Lindsley was walking up and down the room, and occasionally sighing; he said, "Johnny is dead; I have whipped him to death." Preparations were made for burying the child the next day, but the coroner was notified, the body was taken out of the coffin and examined by the jury, there was one side of the forehead there was a mark of discoloration, and also on the jaw; the arms were discolored to within two inches from the shoulder, and also on the back below; the discoloration covered nearly all the outside; below the elbow the arms were discolored to near the wrist; the hands were discolored and swollen; the backs of the fingers were bruised more than the hands; the skin was broken on the fingers about the first joint of the hip posterously, the parts were discolored, except about the knees, and the same figures as on the arms; the soles of the bottom of the feet had been blistered and broken; the hollow of the foot, the size of a rubber was about as large as a fifty cent piece, and were irregular in shape; the child looked as though it had been bruised by a shingle. Mrs. Lindsley testified that the whipping was done with a shingle about an inch wide. Under the fury, after beating on about eighteen, broughtin a vendue of manslaughter in the second degree. The prisoner is thirty-eight years old, and passed through college and a theological seminary, requiring a reputation of three years in the West, and last at Manlius, N

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1867.

SOME of the opponents to the Tariff bill express the belief that should it pass, the President will veto it, and that it has not strength enough to override the veto. To say the least, this is an extreme view of the case, and probably it expresses the hope rather than the well-grounded belief of the opponents of the measure.

MR. STEVENS has failed in his attempt at Reconstruction, and every body is "at sea" again in regard to that great question. The opinion is expressed that the committee of the subject to the Reconstruction Committee puts the whole matter over to the next Congress. The strong vote by which the reference was made would seem to indicate not only fatal disfavor towards Mr. STEVENS's plan, but the spirit of moderation—not to say hesitation—as to the line of policy to be pursued. The key for solving the question, it seems, has yet to be found. What the Reconstruction Committee will do is altogether uncertain. Mr. STEVENS is said to have less faith in the committee than formerly, —which means, we suppose, that the committee does not think as he does. The Republicans, for their own sakes, should not think of adjourning without doing something. It might not make much difference with the country, if the question should go over to the next Congress. It would, however, be a confession that the present one was unequal to the task.

SPECULATION FAILURES.

The failure of MYERS & Co., a large speculation broker house in New York, and the crippling of the North American Bank have been announced. The case is worthy of more than a glance, as a distant object in which we have no interest. It exhibits the hazardous mode in which much of the large speculative business of the country is done, that places it, as we have often said, upon the same ground with gambling, in a moral point of view, and makes its results on the general community even more than those of ordinary gambling, in a pecuniary point of view.

By the aid of a bank, this house, doing business it seems to the extent of millions, was enabled to keep up its credit till last week, when it failed and nearly swamped the bank with it. The bank became virtually the indorser of the speculator to a large amount. It certified his checks to be good, though he had not money in bank to meet them. These checks were used to carry the house through a tight place in its speculations, but failed to effect the object. The game did not turn out favorably. The checks consequently had nothing to pay them with but the money of the *bank*. In other words, it was necessary that the indorser should, as in thousands of cases besides, pay the debt.

Other banks, on this startling failure being known, determined no longer to certify checks, that is, not to indorse the paper of their customers, or not to allow them to overdraw without adequate security. This resolution shows that the same practice that crippled the North American so badly, was in use among the rest.

And this is what the general business community have occasion to complain of whenever it is done. Whether banks share in the profits of gambling speculations for which they furnish the funds or the credit, or whether they do not, the effect is to *furnish the banking facilities*, or in other words, the use of money to their speculative operators, and to keep men in regular, legitimate business out of the benefit and convenience of having it. Besides, the effect on the general community is bad in other ways. It puffs out the credit of a class of bold, greedy, reckless men, who are liable, at any moment to become bankrupt, to the loss of many in the community. It deranges prices of money, stocks and commodities, raising or depressing them, not by the law of demand and supply, but by the success or failure of parties speculating with the money of other people on the credit of some favoring bank. Instances recent and disastrous will readily occur to the minds of our readers in different parts of the country.

We do not attribute these consequences to a redundant currency, but to the injurious employment of what we have in sustaining rotten and immoral speculation rather than in promoting legitimate business.

NEW ATTEMPTS.

some things can be done, as well s, is a truth, the demonstration of has not engaged the genius of SAM. alone; nor has it been illustrated y by his leaping into the foaming ss of Niagara or Genessee Falls. A oyal octavo volume has been dedicated to the highly useful purpose, in an attempt to prove that the plays of SHAKESPEARE were not written by SHAKESPEARE, but by some one else. Another fact of the same kind has been also attempted—a consequence, perhaps, of the resentments engendered by the war, against the proud, broken old State of Virginia—to-wit, the stripping off of the romance and beauty from the story of POCAHONTAS, and the exhibition of her—though claimed in the genealogy of F. F. V.'s, though conscribed by poetry and pencil, though circulated on the national currency, as nothing but a forward, slatternly, wanton little squaw. A third illustration of the famous PATCH proposition has been given by the enthusiastic and admiring biographer of AARON BURR, in an endeavor to flatten and depress the lofty fame of the expounder to the level of a common man.

This inversion of the fields of hero-worship is enough to excite alarm. The process of human apotheosis will hardly be worth the trouble of effecting it, if it may be so easily reversed, and the stars be dashed out of the heavens at this rate. Richmond is said to be in a rage about POCAHONTAS, and Boston to be seriously contemplating a display of dignified silence in honor of WEBSTER. As for poor BILLY SHAKESPEARE, no body feels any apprehension of his displacement from the literary heavens. And it is very doubtful whether the other celebrities will be more seriously shaken in their spheres.

TOBACCO AND EDUCATION.

A company of smokers in Berlin, led by some benevolent motive, formed a society and "signed a pledge." They did not propose nor promise to abstain from the use of "the weed." That would be too much to expect of a German smoker, accustomed to season with the fragrant fumes his social chats on politics, literature and metaphysical science. But they pledged themselves to save the tips of their segars, cut off preparatory to smoking, and to sell them to the manufacturers of snuff and chewing tobacco. The money raised in this way was to be devoted, under fixed regulations, to the education of orphan children. At the present time, although the project is of recent origin, the receipts support twenty-two children in process of education.

This is an illustration of the power of accumulation, of the might of littles. In view of such a fine example of economy and benevolence, one in our utilitarian age and country can hardly refrain from asking two questions of curiosity. First, how many children would these liberal smokers educate, did they, instead of tips, expend the cost of the entire segars on the object? And, second, does the society allow smoking among their beneficiaries, as a part of their education? Whether or not, the idea and the object of the society are worthy of the originality of the German mind, and the tips are destined to a highly laudable end.

THE French appear to have become deeply interested in the proposition to impeach Mr. JOHNSON, and to regard it as a matter of such seriousness as to throw a doubt over the relations of the two countries, and raise a question whether our Republic would be able to bear the strain. But it is in its bearing on the settlement of the Mexican question that the proposition has the deepest interest in French eyes. A Paris letter to the London *Post* avers that "this impeachment will prevent any negotiations which may have been contemplated by France with regard to Mexico." It is thus evident the question is regarded abroad with more seriousness than at home; but perhaps the concern is quite natural, inasmuch as the belief is entertained that the impeachment measure, (which is regarded as being imminent if not settled), would "shake the foundation of the Republic." On this matter the French have something to learn. This Republic has passed through great trials, some of which, it was predicted, would prove its overthrow. One would suppose, that in view of the past, our foreign friends would be inclined to withhold their predictions as to the future—at least inform themselves thoroughly concerning the impeachment project, before concluding that this country is on the road to ruin again.

THE PROSPECT OF TRADE.

The editor of the financial department of the New York *Times* expresses the following, concerning the prospects of Spring Trade:

"On the whole, therefore, we deem it safe to conclude that the Spring Trade, as well as the Money Market, will soon be disembarrassed of all suspense and apprehension from currency, funding, contraction, expansion or tariff questions; and that it may also be assured of a liberal export movement of domestic produce, and continued good credit for our public funds both at home and abroad. If it should be felt, late in the season, by trade and financial circles, and so represented to the Government, that $4,000,000 per month withdrawn from our greenback circulation is seriously damaging to the business of the country, and is also prejudicial to the revenues and funding operations of the Treasury, the Secretary will no doubt exercise his discretion on the subject accordingly."

Could we know what the Secretary would regard as proof that the withdrawal of $4,000,000 per month was exerting a bad influence, then we would know better what to expect from that quarter. Some doctors there are who wait until the patient is dead before making up their minds whether a certain thing should be done. Perhaps Mr. MCCULLOCH does not belong to this class, but the uncertainly in this respect and which surrounds the financial situation generally, is chiefly what is potent for mischief. It is not so much what has happened, as the fear of what may happen, that is making trouble. Because the Secretary is contracting, the financial world generally is contracting—institutions and individuals alike; all to be ready, in a prudent way, for what all are thus unwittingly doing their best to bring about.

It is something, however, to receive the assurance we do in the above from the *Times*, that it be is convinced that his policy is working injuriously and seriously damaging the business of the country, the Secretary will "exercise his discretion accordingly." It would seem not to be a point difficult to determine.

OUTSTANDING DEBT OF THE STATE.

The bill introduced into the State Senate, authorizing a loan of twenty-three millions of dollars to take up the loans to that amount now overdue and outstanding, provides that the loan shall be divided into three classes of securities, of which the first class bonds, to the amount of five millions of dollars, will be payable at any time after five and within ten years; the second class bonds, to the amount of eight millions of dollars, will be payable at any time after ten and within fifteen years; and the third class bonds, to the amount of ten million dollars, will be made payable at any time after the lapse of fifteen years. This loan is to be offered and awarded to the highest bidder, but not to be sold at less than par value, and the overdue securities may be received in payment. The rate of interest on the new loan is to be six per cent., payable in currency.

WE are obliged to our friends in Detroit for their good opinion of Pittsburgh. But our modesty hardly allows us to appropriate to our city the highly favorable reports and opinions expressed in relation to its church going habits, and its religious character. In a meeting or convention held in Detroit, a report was introduced on the church attendance and accommodations in cities. In this report we find the following in relation to our city:

The city of Pittsburgh may be taken as an example in the Middle States, and there is no city on the continent where so many people attend church. There is a population of 120,000 within a radius of five miles from the court house, and in that same region 108 places of public worship.

After making a calculation, with the usual proportions, the reporter leaves us with a large balance who could not, even if so disposed, find church accommodations in the city, besides two-fifths of the population supposed unable to attend, through old age, infancy, sickness, or domestic cares. Still Pittsburgh is spoken of as the "very pious city." And probably it is in fact up to any other in morals, church going, and all that goes under the name of good order. But we must be allowed 170,000 instead of 120,000 in the limits named.

THE MAYER speculation in New York, is likely not to turn out as badly for the Bank of North America as has been reported. The Open Board of Brokers, of which MAYER was a member, have raised a committee of investigation, and sufficient is already known to reduce the loss to the Bank, under any probable circumstances, nearly or quite one half. There is also a chance that a reasonable early recovery of the value of the Stocks which Mr. MEYER had in pledge with other money lenders and other outside securities, on which he was not able to borrow at all, may make the whole claim of the Bank good.

ANOTHER great telegraph line across the country from the seaboard, has been organized, capital $10,000,000, though they expect to establish their lines for $3,000,000. Thus far the subscriptions have been liberal. We see no reason why the cost of telegraphing should not, in time, cheapen as the postal service has cheapened. That the system has been brought to perfection, and the prices are as cheap as they can be, is altogether out of the question. Nearly every company at present in existence is doing business on an expanded basis, resulting from the pernicious practice of watering stock.

IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.—The importations for the week amount to $8,363,970, of which $2,520,061 was dry goods. Among the general merchandise entries were the following items: Sugar, $11,095; wool, $119,178; hemp, $14,369; iron railroad bars, $17,966; tin, $75,955; paper, $19,149; buttons, $48,370; fancy goods, $88,959; cutlery, $28,203; hardware, $87,375; champagne, $22,286; furs, $13,247.

THE manufacturers of Detroit have adopted resonitions asking for a repeal of the five per cent. tax on manufactures, and appointed a committee to initiate a combined movement of all manufacturers throughout the country to secure the removal of the present heavy taxes or that branch of domestic industry. Great efforts are to be made to give the movement a national importance.

SOUTHERN DESTITUTION.—A Northern clergyman, writing from the South, draws a terrible picture of the destitution prevailing there. He says: "There are families here which have not the slightest idea to-day where the corn-cake, stirred up with water and baked in the ashes, for to-morrow will come from, unless the slender possibility of a little job of work is realized, or unless the supply depot here has been enabled through the generosity of children, or of Kentuckians, or perhaps of New Yorkers, to furnish them with a ration."

HON. JAMES BLAIR, who was a Representative in Congress from South Carolina from 1821 to 1822 and from 1829 to 1834, attended a play at the Washington theater, one evening in March, 1834, when in a state of partial intoxication. The performance displeased him to that degree that he drew his pistol and fired at the actors on the stage, the bullet passing just above the head of Miss Jeffreson, daughter of Joe Jefferson, Sr. The actors stampeded from the stage, and a quick curtain fell upon the show. Presently Mr. Ingersoll, the stage manager, appeared, looking pale and agitated, and said to the audience: "Ladies and gentlemen, if there be any shooting at the actors on the stage, it will be impossible for the performance to go on." About three weeks afterward, March 27, 1834, Mr. Blair blew out his own brains with his pistol, at his boarding house on Capitol Hill.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE FROM PARIS.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe*, writing on the 15th of January, says: For some time past a little astonishment, not unmixed with consternation, has prevailed in Paris in consequence of persons of respectable position in society having disappeared mysteriously, and so since been heard of, in spite of all the investigations of the police and the powerful organ of the journals, in a leading article on the subject. Indeed, four disappearances—a young American lady, mother of three children, a officer of the army, an inspector of sluices, too, like Count Prince Grinks. If numerous of late. It is enough to present a certain uneasiness, in order to that the police will be more active in the dark street's people shall walk in the middle of the roadway, and not on the pavement, and shall carry airtil whistles wherewith to give alarm in the event of attack; and, above all [illegible] will strike you as curious, but it is [illegible] to pay no attention to anonymous letters, and not accept interviews proposed by unknown people under mysterious circumstances, or as of urgent importance.

THE MORMON GIRLS.—Richard Williams, who delivered a lecture at Buffalo recently, on the Mormons, alluded as follows to one of the distinguishing elements among the saints: "There is one element among themselves that is troublesome. The general testimony of the Gentiles who have lived in intimate social relations with them is that the young girls (to their honor be it said) are most deluded. Growing up with it, they have seen the institution with all its abominations, and, opposed as it is to all their holier feelings and better instincts, no amount of spiritual thunder can entirely control them. Here, as everywhere, they are a privileged class, and cannot very well be whipped or imprisoned. Like most of the domestic pets of love, they will balk, and are ever ready to elope with a Gentile who has the courage and cash to get away with them. They cannot marry a Gentile and remain peacefully at home. Very naturally they prefer a whole Gentile to one-tenth of a Mormon. The most effectual way of breaking up the whole system would be to send a barmy of 10,000 unmarried men there and proceed every man who married and brought a Mormon woman to camp. We might in this way get rid of the nuisance without bloodshed or incurring the odium of a religious persecution."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Recent advices from Ecuador state that upon the application from our Minister, Hon. Wm. T. Coggeshall, the Government has purchased cemetery grounds at Quito, for the burial of Americans and other foreigners not of the Catholic faith. Mr. Cashmere, an American, was the first person interred in the grounds. Mr. Coggeshall deserves the thanks of all Protestant nations for his action in the matter.

They are about cutting a canal in California that will irrigate over a million acres of waste land in several of the counties of that State. The canal will not only furnish a supply of water for the land, but will serve also as a highway for carrying the products of the land to the San Francisco market.

A Turkish gambler won, in Paris, in one of the fashionable gambling houses, nearly 1,000,000 francs. The Emperor was informed of it on the next morning. He hates all kind of cards and still more hazard games. In the Tuileries cards are strictly prohibited. He at once ordered Lavalette and Hausseman to look after these fashionable resorts, and to suppress by all means the games of Lansknecht and Bacarrat.

The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* tells a story of a certain Mr. B., living in a neighboring village, who, cast down by financial reverses, determined to commit suicide. He secretly made his coffin at the barn, dressed himself with scrupulous neatness, got in his rude casket, swallowed prussic acid, and was found dead by his family.

The Wisconsin Legislature has adopted a resolution calling upon their members of Congress to vote for a tariff for the protection of wool, to the amount of ten cents ad valorem.

A gentleman of experience in financial management desires to express his admiration for the management of the Odd Fellows' Association, which has collected $5,524 23, at an expense of only $2,485 98. He thinks it is a good thing—for somebody.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* (Democratic) says:—I again assure you that Mr. Johnson *will be deposed*. Every day adds to the certainty that he will be turned out of office."

Some idea of the magnitude of the sales of dry goods by auction in New York city may be inferred from the fact that eight auction firms in this line sold an aggregate of $35,544,033 during the past year, according to the amounts returned to the assessors of internal revenue. The tax of one per cent. on this amount afforded a revenue to Government of $355,440

PERSONAL.

—The letter of Governor Cox declining a renomination, has given a new zest to the discussion of the gubernatorial question. It is generally conceded that his successor should come from Southern Ohio, and the gentlemen most prominent named for the position are two citizens of Hamilton county—General R. B. Haynes and Hon. A. F. Perry.

—Private letters say that Thomas Carlyle intends paying America a visit next year, or the year thereafter; thus executing a purpose long cherished. Perhaps he does not look for his "Confederate" bonds. He was treacherous to his own writings on liberty all through the war.

—Queen Victoria has promised to visit the Exhibition, late in the summer, after the Parliamentary session, on her way to Germany, where she proposes to spend several weeks, but the Prince and Princess of Wales expect to take Napoleon's guests before then, and would be present at the opening only that, somewhat about that time, the Princess, who is, to use the language of Lady Randolph, "as ladies wish to be who love their lords," will be in a condition for travel. There are hints in the Paris papers that Napoleon will endeavor to avail himself of the presence of the crowned heads to get up a Congress, or at least a Conference, on the Eastern question; but it is scarcely probable that all of them will be in Paris at the same time, so the political reunion is simply impracticable.

—Steamships Ville de Paris, for Brest and Havre; Bremen, for Southampton and Bremen; City of New York, for Liverpool; and Moro Castle, for Havana, all left New York on Saturday afternoon. Among the passengers by the Ville de Paris are Hon. J. C. Tache, Commissioner from Canada to the Paris Exhibition; Viscount Bowden and Count de Gabrien; J. Phillippe, French, Vice Consul at Mobile, and Mr. J. C. Cornelius, of Philadelphia. On board the Bremen, T. Bergner and family, Philadelphia. On board the City of New York, John C. Hawley, of the British army; Rev. Mr. Bainbridge, of Erie; and J. McLaughlin and S. & C. Auge, of Philadelphia.

National Finances.

The amount of fractional currency received at the Treasury Department for the week was $80,700. During the same period there was shipped to the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New York and Philadelphia $100,000 each; to the United States Depository at Baltimore $70,000; at Chicago $50,000; to National banks $150,000.

The amount of National bank currency issued during the week was $404,275, making the whole amount issued up to date $300,307,896. From this is to be deducted the currency returned, including worn out notes, amounting to $2,158,-932, leaving in actual circulation at this date $298,750,964.

The disbursements were as follows:

For the War Department	$1,814,898
Navy Department	2,941,975
Interior Department	214,502
Total	$4,970,986

The receipts from internal revenue Saturday were $565,899, making the total amount for the week $2,899,776 57.

The securities held by the Treasurer of the United States in trust for National banks reported saturday are as follows:

For circulating notes	$340,514,000
For deposits of public moneys	38,761,450
Total	$379,275,450

The following is the statement of the receipts for customs from January 12th to January 19th, 1867:

New York	$2,960,740 39
Boston	189,810 99
Philadelphia	172,374 61
Baltimore	123,904 91

From New Orleans the amount for the week ending January 12th was $129,901 78, and from San Francisco, for the week ending December 25th, $107,517 97—making the total amount reported $3,684,312 75.

A Great Villain to be Pardoned.

Solomon Kohnstamm, who was sentenced to Sing Sing for the term of ten years, for defrauding the Government in New York city, is about to be pardoned by Mr. Johnson. He is very rich, but a greater villain never visited the State prison. The *Tribune* says: It was conceded by all who know the facts in the case that Kohnstamm had been surpassed by few other criminals on our records in the magnitude, baseness, and boldness of his offenses; and this opinion was concurred in by the public generally. And yet he had hardly been safely lodged in Sing Sing prison before friends were set to work to procure his release. Money was lavishly expended to this end, and President Lincoln and his successor were in turn besought for pardon. The tears of women backed up the importunities of paid counsel and agents, and in one way or another various members of the Cabinet were induced to sign the petition. The opposition of Mr. Stanton completed the combination of the pack, and has kept this criminal in prison until the present time. But it is alleged that the money at his disposal has finally prevailed over all opposition, and that the terms of pardon have been agreed upon in defiance of the requirements of justice and public morals. It is even stated that within the next fortnight the felon is to be restored to his liberty and the enjoyment of his fortune on some paltry plea of unwarranted insanity, and the excuse that his sensitive nature has been so much punished by two years imprisonment as common convicts would be by a full term of ten years! We commend the case to the attention of the Senate Judiciary Committee, and shall be glad if anything can be done to protect the public from the proposed abuse of the pardoning power.

Wall Street—The Late Flurry—The Feeling.

A New York letter says: Wall street has partially (but only partially) recovered its equilibrium. The fright and fever of yesterday and the day before are having an effect to discourage speculative ventures of every description, and the prevailing impression is that increased caution will be the rule on all hands for some time to come. In so far, therefore, the panic will be productive of good.

We hear of one party who has lost $400,000 during the week from the depreciation in stocks, but as he is known to have made his money about as rapidly as he lost it, his misfortunes enlist less sympathy than they would were they the result of mere stock gambling operations. The names of other individuals are mentioned whose losses range from $50,000 to $200,000.

I said yesterday that the panic had not yet touched the financial community, but that remark must be qualified, as to-day the suspension of Messrs. Reed & Sanger (Leonard street), a silk house of some twenty-six years' standing, is announced. Their assets largely exceed their liabilities, and it is not believed that their creditors will suffer eventually any loss.

The rumors that are all-pat at Washington that a purse of $50 000 has been made up in Wall street (by a clique that expects to profit by political trouble), in order to push the impeachment scheme actively, much attention. As to the thing is, there are many intelligent persons who profess to know that there is some truth in it. These persons might tell more if summoned before a committee of investigation.

The Opera House Speculation.

A Chicago dispatch says: Abraham Hagerman Lee, the winner of the Opera House, arrived in this city on Saturday, took a look at his house, and last evening sold it to Mr. Crosby for $200,000.

The following is a statement of Mr. Crosby's balance sheet: Unsold tickets, $150,000; advertising, $150 000; paintings, $65,000; engravings, $100,000; commissions, $46,000; printing, travelling, etc., $25,000; paid to Mr. Lee, $200 000; total, $570 000, leaving Mr. Crosby a speculative profit of $300,000. Add to this the value of the Opera House, $350,000, and Mr. Crosby's total profit on the building is $650,000.

Some of the great army of ticket holders now propose to take revenge by bringing suit against Mr. Crosby for violating the State law against lotteries.

Extraordinary Longevity.

Aunt Milly, a colored woman, formerly belonging to Colonel Isaac M. Harris, residing near Rockfish Gap, in Nelson county, Virginia, died at the residence of that gentleman on the 7th instant, in the 136th year of her age. She was born in the year 1731, in the beginning of the reign of George II. She was a contemporary of Pope, Swift, and Bolingbroke, though probably she never heard of them. A colored woman, named Caroline James, died in Richmond on Tuesday, at the advanced age of 130 years. She was married but once, and was the mother of thirty-five children. She was a slave until the evacuation of Richmond and was the property at that time of Mr. D. Benjamin Pitcher.

Crossing the Atlantic in an Open Boat.

The famous yacht race in which Mr. J. G. Bennett, Jr., has won so much distinction is completely eclipsed by the feat of Captain Josiah Shackford, of Portsmouth, N. H., in the last century, the particulars of which are related by the Portsmouth *Journal*, as follows:

Opposite Mulberry street stood the mansion house of Madame Eleanor Shackford, built by her father, Nathaniel Mendum, probably as early as 1715. Adam lived to be very old, though she lived to the advanced age of 91 years, she died in the same room in which she was born, and never saved in any other house. By her first husband, named Marshall, she had four daughters—one of them was grandmother to the late Colonel John N. Sherburne. Her youngest daughter, Deborah, never left her. They kept negro slaves, as was the custom in those days—the names of the three were Adam, Mercer and Dinah. Adam lived to be very old, and one day while left alone he fell in the fire and was burned to death.

After Mr. Marshall's death the two widow married Josiah Shackford. He had one son then absent at sea, Captain Josiah Shackford, Jr. When he returned Dolbeare sought the residence of his father. He met Deborah at the door. As soon as he saw her he fell desperately in love, and determined to win her. After a brief courtship, during a declaration, she refused him, saying that he had no breeding, as he was then engaged to another. He, however, persisted in his suit, declaring she was the one who was raised up before him by an astrologer in Europe, and he should marry her or nobody. She being naturally of an humane and condescending disposition, like a dutiful obedient parent's advice and married him. After they had been married a few days the company, as was customary with him to New York, as that was the port he always sailed from and returned to, but she refused to go, assigning for her reason that

Without making known to her his intentions to his wife and Portsmouth, and was many years absent, making no communication to his connexions here.

In the *Lasee Journal and New Hampshire Packet*, of May 1st, we find the following announcement, related by a gentleman of New York, "from such authority as puts the truth of it quite out of dispute:"

A Mr. Shackford, some time since, from Piscataqua, having the misfortune of discontent with his wife, he left that place for Surinam. On his arrival there he left the vessel he first sailed in, and took command of one for Europe. He performed his voyage and gave seven sails to the owners, that they gave him a rather built sloop of seven tons. With her he returned to Surinam alone, after a passage of thirty five days. When he arrived there, the novelty of the expedition excited universal surprise, so far as to induce the Governor to take a ride on the sea. The opinion prevailed of his having dealt unfairly by the people who were supposed to have come out with him. But he produced his papers and journal, and proved his integrity so far to the satisfaction of his owners, that they permitted him to undertake another man on board and proceed to St. Bartholomew's, where he arrived in safety, and now follows the coasting business from that island."

We have understood that the place in Europe which he left was Bordeaux, in France. The vessel appears to have been a personal gift to him. He engaged a number of seamen, who, becoming fearful when he put to sea, jumped on board the pilot's boat, and left Captain Shackford with only one companion on board his dog. He was a man of tobstern material to turn about, so he ordered the pilot to carry him three thousand miles alone. What a resolute spirit! See him on the boisterous mid ocean, alone in his little bark, a thousand miles from any land—without a human being to consult when he wake, and to keep a watching watch while he slept; without a hand to aid when the weather beset about him, and his little boat is hid between the mountains sweeping down on and then compass, a hand on the helm, and a firm trust in Providence, on he goes for five long weeks, witnessing the moon pass into its full, its several quarters, and failing again before he came in sight of the land for which he was steering! This unparalleled feat he successfully accomplished—to the wonder of the world, though not readily believed by the South Americans. To prove his statement, he was required to take his vessel down the harbor of Surinam alone, and bring it in again. This exhibition was so satisfactorily made, that it was very creditable, but the government was not fully satisfied until a return was made from Europe confirming his statement.

Some years after he returned to Portsmouth, put up at a hotel, and in the afternoon called on his wife, took tea with her, and in the evening returned to his hotel, and the next morning left again, never to return.

He was next heard of in Ohio, where he purchased a large tract of land when that State was almost a wilderness, laid out a township, and in commemoration of his birth, called it Portsmouth. He erected mills and stores, and built several houses. He lived alone, excepting a boy, after Deliver went further west to enter his house, having his washing and sewing sent out and brought home by his boy. His wife, after her mother's death, offered to go and live with him. She wrote him several letters, but received no answer. He wrote to his nephew in Portsmouth, and said if he would come out and settle there he would make him his heir. The late Nancy Shackford, of this city, about forty years ago, went and visited his uncle, but returned, not liking as well as was expected there. At his death he left his property to strangers.

He died something like thirty years ago, over eighty years of age, living to see his town so flourishing and well settled. Presently Mr. and Ohio rivers, becomes a place of note and the chief county town. He was a studious man, intelligent, and of great penetration. He became mind, bore marks of insanity—but none but himself. On Saturday morning a statement of the case was hastily prepared, signed by several of the principal citizens, and placed in the hands of Mr. J. Lee Lynch, who immediately proceeded to Harrisburg, and after laying the facts before the Governor obtained the pardon for Mr. Briber, which was very cheerfully granted by the Governor, who also Mr. Bieber. Mr. Reed to testified Mr. Bieber his personal compliments. This, we believe, is the second pardon ever granted by a Governor of Pennsylvania before sentence. But, when we remember the abuses made of the common laws of the country by a class of men who hold their political prejudices above the balance of justice, we hold that the pardoning power should of right be exercised. We rejoice to find this unmistakable evidence that our Governor (Geary) means to act promptly and without needless ceremonies. This case don't look much like Johnsonism—thank God!

THE TWO VOICES.—When Guttenburg, the first printer, was working in his cell in the monastery of St. Abergott, he tells us that he heard two voices addressing him. The one bade him do it, told him the power his inventions would put in the hands of bad men to propagate their wickedness; told him how men would profane Heart he had created, and how posterity would have cause to curse the man who gave it to the world. So impressed was Guttenburg with what he heard, that he almost resolved to break to pieces the types he had so laboriously put together. His work of destruction was only stayed by another voice, sweet and musical, that fell on his ear, telling him to go on, and to bless his work, that all good that might be made the cause of evil, but that God would bless the right in the end. So to all of us still come those voices that came to Guttenburg; the one calling us to work while it is called to-day to try to leave the world better than we found it, and the other tempting us to give over and take our ease—to leave the plough in the mid furrow, and feed on the carcass when we should be pulling against the stream.

LUBIN'S EXTRACTS,

LUBIN'S EXTRACTS.

LUBIN'S EXTRACTS.

French and English Pomades and Oils,
French and English Pomades and Oils,
French and English Pomades and Oils,
French and English Soaps,
French and English Soaps,
Best English Tooth and Hair Brushes,
Best English Tooth and Hair Brushes.

We have always on hand the largest and finest assortment of Toilet Articles ever seen in this city. Our stock of American Toilet Articles comprises every article known to the Trade. Make your selections from the largest stock by going to

M'CLARRAN & M'KENNAN,

DRUGGISTS,

88 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Is prepared by the originator of the justly celebrated Coe's Cough Balsam. Mr. Coe has never prepared a medicinal article for public and general use but what has stood the strongest tests and has always borne the palm of victory, over every disease it has been certified to cure. Will you who are suffering from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and General Debility of the whole system, try this simple bottle? We will never urge you again if we fail in this case. Our own knowledge of its merits, the united testimony of all who have ever tried it, the encomiums of hundreds of our own neighbors, should be sufficient for the beneficial result, as certain as sunshine, all strongly, persistently urge you to try just one bottle and if what we say is not proved—if our statements concerning its wonderful virtues are not found to be true—if you do not say that the experiment of the medicine is instantaneous and perfectly wonderful—we will renounce our profession as caterers to the public health, and retire from the field, admitting that we are incompetent to compound a medicinal preparation which even it is entitled to your confidence. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Sole Agent for Pittsburgh, JOS. FLEMING, Druggist 84 Market street.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

CLOTHING.

SELLING OUT OF A

WHOLESALE CLOTHING STORE,

AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The undersigned having determined to quit business offer for sale at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

PIECE GOODS,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Cottonades, Jeans, Vestings, &c., Also, a full and complete assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods and Tailors' Trimmings, to which they call the attention of buyers in the city and the country, and the public generally.

Our entire stock of Goods MUST BE SOLD by the FIRST DAY OF APRIL NEXT, as our store has been rented. Call early and get some bargains. Store will be closed, and all sorts of good wishes were expressed for the interesting couple.

PROGRESS OF THE ENGLISH COLONY OF CEYLON.—Sir Hercules Robinson has made a report on Ceylon, from which it appears that the number of children at school—government public schools, missionaries' schools, and private schools—was 28,345. Among the products of Ceylon dead chanks are mentioned. These shells are collected in the Lake of Jaffna by men who wade into the water and get them from the bottom. Nearly 1,300 000 of the shells were collected in 1864, and in the last 24 years nearly 40,000,000 of the value of £48,000 and paying to the government a royalty of £5,200. The government agent in the northern province of Ceylon reports the payment of rewards in 1864 at 5s. per head for the destruction of 179 cheetahs (a small species of leopard) and 120 bears. He reports 194 elephants exported, value £4,592.

The Kalgalle Government Agent reports that the Kandyan marriage and funerals is opposed by males as well as females, who prefer to regulate their marriages in dowries according to their own wishes and to ancient custom, rather than to bind themselves to a Kandyan binding. While sometimes found insupportable in Christian and civilized societies, must far oftener prove infinitely more baneful in semi barbarous and heathen communities totally unaccustomed to social restraint or to moral influences. The population of Ceylon is estimated at a little over 2,000,000, almost all colored people.

THE LOCOMOTIVE IN THE MOUNTAINS.—The Sacramento, Cal., *Union*, gives a graphic description of the progress of the Central Pacific Railroad. We quote: The section of the railroad within the snow belt is a wonderful monument of energy and engineering skill, and the region through which it passes is a succession of the grandest scenes the Sierra can afford. A stranger, coming from the eastern slope and finding a locomotive puffing amid the snows in the shadow of the black Butte and Rattlesnake Peak, six thousand feet above the sea, cannot fail to be startled by such an apparition, and his fall to be startled by such an apparition, and his fall to be startled by such an apparition, and his wonder will not diminish as he descends and looks at the precipitous mountains and stupendous gorges over which the way has been smoothed for the track of the iron horse.

THE MAN WHO DREW THE OPERA HOUSE.

A LETTER FROM HIM.

A private letter from A. H. Lee to one of his friends in St. Louis has been communicated to the *Republican*. As everybody is now interested in the drawer of the Opera House, and especially as everybody must be pleased with the personal traits disclosed in this epistle, we herewith present it to our readers:

PRAIRIE DU ROCHER, ILL., January 22 1867.

DEAR DANIAL:—I was very much astonished last evening, at about seven o'clock, by the sudden appearance of two men in our bedroom, where I sat reading by the side of my wife's bed, with the sudden announcement that I had drawn the opera house in Chicago. I don't think that I was at all excited by the report. I had a slight acquaintance with Mr. Burroughs, one of the men; the other, from Waterloo, was an entire stranger. The only decent out they brought was a copy of the *Republican* of the 23d inst., which had so many exclamatory looking individual. After the usual marriage ceremony the bride, bridegroom, and a party of their friends and myself went to Wiele's for me, King street, St. James's, for the wedding breakfast, when some appropriate speech was made, and all sorts of good wishes were expressed for the interesting couple.

UNION DAILY PRAYER MEETING,

12 M. TO 12:30 P. M., AT

LECTURE ROOM

OF THE

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH,

Fifth Street, above Smithfield Street,

Under the direction of the Young Men's Christian Association. All are cordially invited.

PITTSBURGH, PA., January 25, 1867.

D. P. CHAPMAN,

Agent Etna Life Insurance Company:

I hereby acknowledge receipt of $5,000, being the amount in full, in payment of Policy No. 22,630, on life of Christian Oyer.

MARY C. OYER.

D. P. CHAPMAN, AGENT.

DEAR SIR:

Please accept my thanks for the prompt and honorable manner in which you have settled the claim for $5,000, on the life of my husband, Wm. J. R.

Very truly, &c.,

MRS. R. RICHARDSON.

FOR RENT.

No. 83 Third street, three story Front and Back Building. Rent $1,200.

Large Third Story Room, No. 58 Market street, at present occupied by Stack Davis. Rent $180.

Second Story Room, No. 60 Market street, adjoining Reed Saloon on of J. A. Brown. Rent $180.

Basement Room, corner of Market and Third street, at present occupied by W. H. Brown. Rent $300.

Or, as suitable for one or two single gentlemen's sleeping apartments. Rent $100.

J. M. GAZZAM,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

98 Grant street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HENRY D. WEIRITZ..... JOSEPH LANG.

DÆWERITZ & LANG,

NO. 139 THIRD STREET,

Between Wood & Smithfield, Pittsburgh.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

BREWERS' KETTLES, STILLS,
OIL TUBES, COPPER PUMPS,
STEAM AND ESCAPE PIPES,
MALT KILNS,
COPPER, SHEET IRON AND BLACKSMITH WORK.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

T SQUARES,
DRAWING TACKS,
TRIANGLES AND CURVES,
INDIA INK AND WATER COLORS,
RULING PENS,
WHATMAN'S PAPERS,
TRACING LINEN AND PAPER,

FOR SALE BY

W. S. HAVEN,

Corner Wood and Third streets.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name, style and firm of C. A. KNEPPER & KIRMSE & CO. was dissolved on the first day of January, 1867. JULIUS KIRMSE withdrew from the firm, believing that self and all interest in the same to HENRY D. WEIRITZ and JOSEPH LANG, who are authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

HENRY D. WEIRITZ,
JULIUS KIRMSE,
JOSEPH LANG.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned having formed a copartnership under the name, style and firm of

DÆWERITZ & LANG,

will continue the manufacture of

COPPER AND SHEET IRON WORKS,

As heretofore and respectfully solicit the patronage of their former customers and of the trade generally.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 22d, 1867.

Anchor Machine and Engine Works.

A. DALZELL. M. LINDSAY. W. REAMS.
C. BENNETT. E. J. ROSS. C. A. MURRAY.

DALZELL, LINDSAY & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF STATIONARY AND FIRE ENGINES, Machinery of All Kinds; General Jobbers. Complete Outfits for Oil Wells Rigging Done Promptly. No. 24 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. As we are practical workmen, work is guaranteed to give satisfaction. MAY8

BAILE

Daily Commercial

POESY.

...ice year fair Lenore's strand.
...eyed Sappho linged her harp and sang;
...ales of beauty floated o'er the land,
...von Erinnes, lost on trumpets rang.

...mer long before went on his way,
...ewed it rough breeze for rest and daily bread;
...ne exchanged unto that day
...chievements when his life had fled.

...en fully poesy has bloomed on earth,
...d luxuriance like the forest vine
...s weaving of all climes and birth,
...wreathed in beauty this fair gift divine.

...nnets, birds, the silvery chime of bells,
...ously manacled to rule and ...ner;
...ne strove in old and in the latter style,
...ewy sweetness of the summer shower.

...ne, oh poesy, and thy mind can give
...est bone and beauty to thy theme;
...but the li. speak! and thy subjects live,
...arm our hearts, as some ever-pleasant dream.

...arch grand, and limitless thy sway,
...hrones are leighn—as like thrones of earth.
...hall exist, till Time shall pass away,
...as the stars, of it their birth.

...who tread the mystic roads hand-path,
...e thousands of earth's gifted song have passed!
...this all-engirdled line remain hath
...id of gems, accented and unclassed.

AMELIA.

The Art of Conversing.

...en you are the messenger of painful
...s, what is the best method? After
...reflection, I must conclude that the
...est and simplest way of communi-
...g the facts is the best. Here nature
...hilosophy meet; here our last expe-
...e confirms our first practice. You
...o impart to an affectionate mother
...ath of her son who was drowned at
...How shall it be done? Nations
...es; art can add nothing more: "O
...I have sad news to impart: Your
...n such a day, fell from the yard and
...trowned. He has left us." This is
...by they communicated things of old.
...omer (Iliad, xviii, 20, 21), when the
...s brought to Achilles of Patroclus's
...: "Patroclus is down; they are
...g around his naked corpse, and hisar-
...g around his naked corpse, and hisar-
...shield by the plume waving Hector."
...trikingest instance is found in British
...ry. When General Burgoyne sur-
...rred at Saratoga the rumor (very in-
...ite) one morning had reached Par-
...of Commons. Every one was alert
...ar, when Lord North arose slowly in
...lace, and with a solemn voice, said:
...eral Burgoyne and his whole army
...e prisoners to the Americans," and a
...ilence of several minutes followed.
...different is this from the shuffling
...equivocations in which in modern
...we disguise our defeats! The same
...od is sanctioned in the Bible. When
...at trembling for the ark of God he
...the dreadful news: "And the mes-
...er answered and said, Israel is fled
...e the Philistines; and there hath been
...at slaughter among the people; and
...two sons Hophni and Phinees are
...and the ark of God is taken." [1
...iv. 17.] What condensed language;
...very word laden with sorrow. No
...er that the effect followed: "And it
...to pass when he made mention of the
...of God that he fell from off the seat
...ward, by the side of the gate, and his
...brake and he died; for he was an old
...and heavy; and he had judged Israel
...years."
...ere are few people that touch the sum-
...t excellence in these or in any
...Just as among the swallows that fly
...d a steeple, it is only a part of the
...ber that settle on the vane. Various
...ons may be suggested for this. Men
...ious minds do not always pour out
...effusions in a crystal stream. Some
...ritable, some sullen; some have lost
...tongues over Babylon's follow; some are
...tive; some tremblingly alive to their
...reputation, and hazard nothing with-
...reparation. But one of the most com-
...enuises why a man should be con-
...ersation is a double surface to his
...and a double tone to his tongue. He
...a tree that gives its fading blossoms
...e its flourishing fruit. He talks from
...erficial consciousness, that is, he rat-
...way without the least effort, pour-
...out his first thoughts in his first
...uage.
...dsmith was an example. Everybody
...had read his books was disappointed
...heard him talk. It was said of
..."He wrote like an angel and talked
...s parrot." Webster had something
...his. He delighted to whistle and talk
...a bove. John Adams was another ex-
...e. I have a strong impression if, in
...ays of Queen Elizabeth, you could
...overtaken the bard of Avon going up
...Stratford to London, and could have
...l his conversation as he rode on his
...ith his wife on a pillion behind him,
...you not known by a previous introd-
...on, you would never suspect you
...in the presence of the immortal
...speare. How do you know this? I
...I do not know.
...have few traditions of the peculiari-
...and personalities of the great bard
...e denominations of all other characters
...well known; and yet, I never had a
...tion so deeply rooted with positive
...as that Shakspeare did not talk up to
...epu ation. Why, first, the relaxed
...er of his mind; secondly, the supreme
...ossness of his best effusions; thirdly,
...epths of his inner consciousness show
...t must have had an outer rind; and
...dmology. We find many dramatic
...rs who have this superficial folly,
...h covers up and dares not indicate
...on his i conceals. Sheridan was in
...degree an example. How like a buoy
...ted in his convivial pleasantries. He
...y degenerated when he was drunk.
Southern Sun.

Modern Athens

...orrespondent of the Chicago *Tribune*,
...ng from Athens, describes it as a
...ant town of 60,000 inhabitants, sup-
...ing twenty-three papers, of which
...are dailies, which circulate not only
...ece, but among the Greeks in Tur-

After alluding to the general resem-
...e of the place to Edinburgh, he adds:
...e chief attraction to travelers is, of
...se, the display of ancient art in the
...which tell of what Greece once was.
...s been a great pleasure, not unmixed
sadness, to wander amid those won-
...s architectural remains which point
...e site of classic Athens. The modern
...les on an inclined plane, with the
sharp-peaked hill Lycabettos to the
...; Mars hill, the Acropolis, and some
...dating ground at the base of Mount
...ettus, to the east; the range of Pen-
...s, famous for its marble, and now
...d with snow, at the remote west, and
...at, low ground, covered with olive
...and vineyards, running down to the
...s, on the south.
...e Parthenon shows from afar on the
...f the Acropolis, riveting the gaze of
...beholder by its beauty. A close inspec-
...adds to one's admiration, by reveal-
...in addition to the perfection of its
...ortion and materials, the exquisite
...ary and carving, whose fractured
...make one almost weep over the van-
...m that destroyed the most precious
...s of ancient art. Great care is now
...to preserve all that survives, as also
...ther up and display the beautiful
...nents of sculpture that are found in
...vations. A guard followed at our
...everywhere, to see that we mutilated
...dicate work, neither carried off a col-
...of the Parthenon under our arm, and
...d neither, though we saw where a
...chman had wantonly broken off the
...profile of a face, to secure a memento
...where Lord Elgin, years ago, had
...lered the Parthenon of the most
...rate of its sculptured marble, send-
...ack plaster casts of a part instead.
...the southern base of the Acropolis
...wo ancient theaters, with their seats
...steeply tier above tier in the open
...howing how audience of twenty or
...r thousand were accommodated. One,
...heater of Bacchus, was chiefly exca-
...only three or four years since, and
...ays many beautiful specimens of
...hough but few of them are immacu-
...The lowest row of seats consisted
...nite marble arm chairs, cut out in
..., and with the name of the aristo-
...e proprietor cut upon each. They
...to have been the private boxes of the
...er.
...was with a thrill of emotion that after
...ng anew the XVII chapter of the Acts
...e Apostles, I ascended the stone steps
...the rocks of Mars Hill, and stood
...e Paul stood when he uttered his un-
...rable argument, and made his bold
...olume protest against idolatry, in
...ays of the Parthenon, the Erec-
...n, the Temple of Victory, the Temple
...heseus, the Temple of Jupiter,
...pus, and the other magnificent
...lons of Grecian superstition. No
...n understood the grandeur and
...er of that discourse till he stands
...re it was delivered. The Temple of
...ter presents only fifteen erect columns
...hat once was a colonade, on its four
..., of one hundred and twenty four
...Corinthian pillars. The Temple of
...eus is the most ancient and complete
...structures which remain, much re-
...bling the Parthenon in general effect,
...gh standing on comparatively low
...nd. The interior is used as a museum
...cient Grecian art, and contains many
...t admirable specimens, principally
...n from tombs. And this reminds me,
...the outer Ceramicus or burial ground,
...h has been covered with twelve or
...n feet of rubbish, has lately been par-
...y explored, and has yielded several
...able sculptures, which will lead to
...er search. An antiquarian society
...s here under the patronage of the
...rnment, which conducts these excu-
...ns as the limited funds allow.

POPULAR DANISH STORY.—In the vil-
...of Ebberup, in Funen, lived a very
...thy farmer, who had gone one day to
...ns with a load of barley; so one of his
...bbors, a cottager, asked leave to go
...g with him for the sake of fetching
...e goods in the empty cart. The farmer
...no objection, so the cottager followed
...art on foot, and, as it was a very hot
...he pulled off his wooden stockings
...wooden shoes, and stuffed them under
...barley in the back of the cart. It
...ened to be on Sunday, and they had
...ose close by a church on the roadside.
...man got a little way behind the cart,
...at he could see that the minister was
...e pulpit.
...stru k him that as the farmer was
...ng very slow, he might as well turn in
...and hear a bit of the sermon; he could soon
...make up to the cart again. He did not
...like to go so far into the church that the
...minister could see him, so he stood inside
...the door. The Gospel for that day was
...about the rich man and the beggar. Just
...as the traveler entered the church, the
...minister shouted out, "But what has be-
...come of the rich man?" The Esbergn
...man thought that the minister was speak-
...ing to him, so he stepped forward and
...said, "He drove on to Assens with a load
...of barley." "No," thundered the minis-
...ter, "he went to hell." "Mercy on us!"
...cried the other, running out of church,
..."then I must look after my shoes and
...stockings!"

Folk Lore.

A book has been published in England entitled "Notes on the Folk Lore of the Northern Counties of England and the Borders," by William Henderson, with an appendix on Household Stories, by S. Baring Gould, M. A. We quote an extract from this book, which, as an illustration of the Folk Lore of baptism and baptisms, may be of interest to the ladies:

In the North as in the South of England, nurses think it lucky for child to cry at its baptism; they say that otherwise the baby shows that it is too good to live. Some, however, declare that this cry be-tokens the pangs of the new birth; some the struggle of the evil spirit, as he is driven out by the christening, it is very

As to the mother's entering any other house "uncanny" for her to enter, and she carries it before she goes to church, a belief that ill luck will bring her. If she sprinkles out of doors under these circumstances, and receives any insult or unkindness, enjoin Irish women to stay at home till after their churching, as rigidly as their Scotch or English sisters. They have, however, their own way of evading it. They will pull a little thatch from their roof, or take a splinter of slate or tile off it, fasten this at the top of their bonnet, and go where they please, absolutely averring afterward to the priest or any one else, that they have not gone from under their own roof.

A pleasant little custom is mentioned in the Wilkie MS.; the first child baptized by a minister after his appointment to a parish is to receive his Christian name. Through the north of England, if a boy and girl are brought together to the font, care must be taken that the former be christened first, else he is condemned to bear through life a smooth and beardless face, and still be a woman-like lady will surely be endowed with the ornament he lacks. This belief holds its ground in Durham, and extends as far north as the Orkney Islands. One curious nursery practise exists both in the north and the extreme west of England, that of leaving an infant's right hand unwashed, and the reason alleged is the saying that lucky will gather riches. The baby's nails must not be cut till he is a year old, for fear he should grow up a thief, or, as they quaintly express it in Cleveland, "slut-fingered." The mother must bite them off, if need be, and in the west of Northumberland it is believed that if the first parings are buried under an ash tree the child will turn out "a top singer."

The mention of the ash is curious, for has it not been from very ancient times a sacred tree, supplying in its sap the first nourishment to the Grecian hero, as now to the Celtic Highlander? Nay, according to Hesiod, Zeus made the third or brazen race of hard ash-wood—pugnacious and terrible; as Yggdrasil, the cloud tree of the Norseman, out of which he believed the first man was made, was ash. When the year of infancy is past, and baby's nails may be safely given up to the scissors, care must be taken not to cut them on a Sunday or Friday. Friday, of course, is an unlucky day, and as for Sunday, this old rhyme says:

"Better a child had never been born
Than cut his nails on a Sunday morn"

Another variation of the verse runs thus:

"Friday bale, Sunday shorn,
Better that child had ne'er been born"

And yet another:

"Sunday shaven, Sunday shorn,
Better hadst thou ne'er been born!"

Or, at greater length:

"Cut them on Monday, cut them for health,
Cut them on Tuesday, cut them for wealth;
Cut them on Wednesday, cut them for news,
Cut them on Thursday, a new pair of shoes;
Cut them on Friday, cut them for sorrow,
Cut them on Saturday, see your love to-morrow;
But he that on Sunday cuts his horn
Instead of luck he had better never been born."

Again, the Cleveland nurses say that it is very important for an infant to go up in the world before it goes down. Thus, if a child should be born in the top story of a house, for want of a flight of stairs, one of the gossips will take it in her arms, and mount a table, chair or chest of drawers, before she carries it down the stairs. I have heard of a similar belief in the Channel Islands.

A Tunisian Saloon in Paris.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Star* writes as follows:

At the corner of the Quai d'Orsay and the Avenue de Suffron, the scaffolding of a vast edifice, surmounted by two cupolas, has sprung up within the last few days. It is to be the palace of the Bay of Tunis, who is expected to make it his residence for two months during the next summer. It will be eventually taken to pieces with the utmost care, and transferred to the neighborhood of Tunis. The palace will cover a superficial area of 4,000 metres. It is constructed of wood, on a superstructure of masonry. You reach it by a *perron* of marble, which will measure three yards and a half square, made of fine marbles. It contains a vast hall of justice, seventeen yards square.

The center of the palace will consist of a *patio*, with its traditional fountain and numberless porticoes. The State apartments will be reached by crossing this court. The principal *salon* is open on a *mouchariabih*, or hanging veranda supported by lattice work, which will conceal from the gaze of the Paris public the fair ladies who will be ensconced within its gilded screen. On the left will be the *salon* of the Kasnadar, or finance minister, who, in Tunis, which must be evidently the very abode of common sense, ranks as Premier—as certainly he who keeps the strong box, *de facto*, must be everywhere, whether in palace or cottage.

The dining-room is very spacious. The *petits appartements* are each surrounded by a divan. The sheets are unknown luxuries. One corner of each *salon* will be curtained off from the rest of the apartment in order that the Bey may be able to withdraw from the public gaze when it may suit his fancy so to do. Bells will not be allowed, as it is considered more correct to summon attendants by striking one's hands together. The basement story is pierced by arcades, two sides of which are to accommodate the Bey's special pets, namely, two or three lions and a few panthers.

The arcades on the opposite side are to be occupied by Tunisian workmen, who will manufacture and sell the loveliest of velvet and embroidered cushions, leather and gold worked slippers, snowy silken *burnous*, &c. Be it remarked that fair Tunisian women will distribute coffee and Waterford, N.Y. "Business is conducted in this establishment upon strictly honorable principles; purchasers get the worth of their money."—*Troy Press*, Ill. "This Company is reliable."—*Courier-Journal*, Ky. "Parties can safely deal with this Company."—*Democratic Press*, Ill. "This Company is reliable."—*Courier-Journal*, Ky. "This company is reliable, and the fair goods are of a very superior quality."—*Daily Times*, Newberry, S.C. "Those in business in this Company."—*Valley Sentinel*, subscribing Pa. "Their watches are manufactured of superior workmanship, and are sold at reasonable prices."—*Union*, Denton, Md.

LIST OF ARTICLES—In solid gold hunting watches, $50 to $150; 100 engine-turned and gold watches, $20 to $50; 100 ladies' watches enamelled, $100 to $300; 200 solid silver hunting watches, $20 to $50; 200 ladies' hunting watches, $20 to $50; 100 engine-turned silver hunting watches, $20 to $50; 100 ladies' watches, $20 to $50; 100 gentlemen's watches, $20 to $50; 100 duplex watches, $30 to $50; 100 silver hunting levers, $30 to $50; 100 silver hunting duplex watches, $30 to $50; 100 silver hunting duplex watches, $30 to $50; 100 miscellaneous silver watches, $30 to $50; 100 silver hunting duplex watches, $30 to $50; 1,000 assorted watches, all kinds, $10 to $50.

Every patron obtains a watch on this arrangement, costing but ten dollars, while it may be worth seven hundred and fifty dollars. The company gives no premiums. Hickling & Co.'s Great Union Watch Co. Messrs. J. Hickling & Co.'s Great Union Watch Co. manufacturers to the above, with the intention of at once disposing of the above magnificent stock. Certificates, naming articles are placed in sealed envelopes, and forwarded on order. The retention of any of our certificates entitles the holder to the article named therein, irrespective of its worth, if seven hundred and fifty dollars, and no article valued less than ten dollars is named on any certificate it will at once be seen that this is an lottery but a straight forward commercial transaction, which may be participated in even by the most fastidious. A single certificate will be sent by mail, post paid upon receipt of twenty five cents, five for one dollar, eleven for two dollars, thirty-three for a splendid premium, for five dollars, sixty-six and more valuable premium for ten dollars, one hundred and more superb watch for fifteen dollars. No agents for those who will engage employment this is a rare opportunity. It is a legitimate, respectable business, one sanctioned by the Government, and open to the most careful scrutiny. Try us.
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427 North Eleventh street, Philadelphia.
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CHAFING DISHES,
FOR OYSTERS, GAME, &C., ALL STYLES on hand at the House Furnishing Store of
T. H. RICHARDS,
30 FIFTH STREET.

WHEAT—A Cargo of Minnesota
Club Wheat,
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GROCERIES.
250 bags Coffee, fair to prime;
200 bbls Refined sugar;
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50 bbls P. R. and Cuba Sugars;
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FOR SALE—
100 bbls. Golden Sheaf Flour;
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GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.
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OF PITTSBURGH, PA. (late Pittsburgh Trust Company) Capital, $500,000. Original Deposit, $100,000. Increase to $1,000,000.
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The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company, since its organization in 1853, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the First National Bank will receive the same prompt attention.
Having very extensive correspondences with Banking and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.
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BOILERS,
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Among which are the Celebrated NATIONAL TALISMAN, TROPICand EUREKA—Coal Cook Stoves.
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Grate Fronts, Fenders, &c.
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AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.
THIS EVENING, January 30th, 1867, the beautiful and fascinating
MISS HELEN WESTERN,
Will appear in her great speciality of the
FRENCH SPY.
To conclude with the comedy of PET OF THE PETTICOATS.
Saturday Afternoon Matinee—"Ten Nights in a Bar Room." Little Jennie Blanche as Mary Morgan.

THEATER COMIQUE.
Business Manager.....H. W. WILLIAMS.
Treasurer.....HARRY OVERINGTON.
THIS EVENING, January 30, will be performed, for the last time, the brilliant Fairy Spectacle in two acts, entitled
LA FILLE DE DANUBE,
With all its beautiful set of allegorical, &c., &c.
MONS. HENRI MOREQUE in his terrific acrobatic feat entitled, Flying Through the Air.
THE 8 SANTOS and the OLIO COMPANY in superb songs, dance, &c.
To be followed by the laughable farce termed,
THE ARTFUL LODGER.
The whole to conclude with the burlesque, in two acts, entitled,
THE FEMALE FORTY THIEVES.
Grand Family Matinee every Saturday.
In preparation the magnificent Oriental Spectacle, entitled ALI BABA, and FAIRY AX.

ITALIAN OPERA.
The Chioni & Susini
GRAND OPERA COMPANY,
WILL GIVE AT THE
OPERA HOUSE,
SIX Nights of GRAND ITALIAN OPERA, commencing MONDAY, February 4th.
In addition to the established favorites of last Spring Mme. ISOLINI, Mlle. GANISSA, Mme. PATTI STRAKOSCH, Signors ERRANI, MARRA and SUSINI Directed by Signor MAURO, assisting the following eminent Artistes:
Sig. DOMINICO COLETTI, the famous Basso Sig. GIUSEPPE BERTI, Basso Buffo. Sig. G. SCALAO, Musical Conductor.
The Chorus has been largely increased, and with Orchestra and principal performers, constitutes an entire Five First-Class Artistes.
The following Operas will be performed entire:
1. IL TROVATORE.
2. CRISPINO E LA COMARE. (The Cobler and the Fairy.)
3. LA FAVORITE.
4. LUCRETIA BORGIA.
5. FRA DIAVOLO.
Admission, $1. Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra. Sale of Season Tickets commences THIS DAY, at C. C. BELLOR & CO.'S, 81 Wood street.

UNIVERSALIST
FAIR AND FESTIVAL,
OPENS AT
CITY HALL,
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4th,
AND CONTINUES TWO WEEKS.
Choice articles will be offered for sale. Music, Singing of select pieces and pleasing amusements, will diversify the entertainment and make the evenings spent there interesting and agreeable.
Music and Refreshments provided: closing each night, except Saturdays, with a promenade.
Admission 25 cents.

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PENN STREET.
FRED. AIMS.....Manager.
The hearty endorsement given by the public to the above popular
WILLIAM FEIL,
The Hero of Switzer and with Mr. McFarland as Tell, warrants the manager in ou thing it for a week longer. Great LIT OF THE BLACK CROOK BALLET, and THE FOLLY THIEVES.
Singing, Dancing and Mimetreasy.

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PRESENTATION ENTERTAINMENTS.
MASONIC HALL.
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY, commencing MONDAY January 28th, the Renowned
Fakir of Vishnu.
In his Pleasing and Laughable Feats of Prestidigitation. 150 Beautiful and Costly Presents will be distributed to the audience at the close of each entertainment.
TICKETS.....25 CENTS.
Family Ticket admitting six persons, One Dollar. Reserved seats, 50 cents.
MATINEE—On Saturday, when Children will be admitted for 15 cents; every one receiving a present.
Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8.

PROF. COWPER'S DANCING ACADEMY, at Wilkins Hall, Fourth street, near Smithfield. New classes now forming on Tuesday and Saturday afternoons. Masters' and Misses' Class at 2 P.M. Gentlemen's Class at 7½ Evening.
NOTICE—Grand Soiree on Friday Evening, February 8th. Overture by Orchestra at 8 o'clock. Dancing to commence at 9 o'clock precisely. Tickets can be had of the Pupils or Prof. COWPER only.

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JAMES THACKERY
No. 1, Johnson's Court, Diamond Alley, rear of Opera House.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted to conspicuous places in the city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to, by leaving their orders at the Commercial Office, or sent by the year the principal corner in the city and ...ne a relative one of the same. 1865-1y

GREAT WATCH SALE ON THE POPULAR ONE PRICE PLAN, giving to every patron a handsome and reliable watch for the low price of ten dollars, without stand to be set down, or to be paid for unless perfectly satisfactory. Have seen their watches, know them personally well, and they are excellent timekeepers, and as good in every respect as represented, and no humbug."—*Democrat*, Waterford, N.Y. "Business is conducted in this establishment upon strictly honorable principles; purchasers get the worth of their money."—*Herald*, Penn Ill. "This Company is reliable."—*Courier*, Rondout N.Y. "This Company is reliable."—*Courier*, Rondout N.Y. "This Company is known through out the Union to be responsible for anything it proposes to do."—*Independent*, Monticello, Ia. "They are honorable in their dealings and satisfy the fullest expectations of their customers."—*Democratic Press*, Lyons, N.Y. "This company is reliable, and the fair goods are of a very superior quality."—*Daily Times*, Newberry, S.C. "Those in business in this Company."—*Valley Sentinel*, subscribing Pa. "Their watches are manufactured of superior workmanship, and are sold at reasonable prices."—*Union*, Denton, Md.
LIST OF ARTICLES—In solid gold hunting watches, $50 to $150; 100 engine-turned and gold watches, $20 to $50; 100 ladies' watches enamelled, $100 to $300; 200 solid silver hunting watches, $20 to $50; 200 ladies' hunting watches, $20 to $50; 100 engine-turned silver hunting watches, $20 to $50; 100 ladies' watches, $20 to $50; 100 gentlemen's watches, $20 to $50; 100 duplex watches, $30 to $50; 100 silver hunting levers, $30 to $50; 100 silver hunting duplex watches, $30 to $50; 100 silver hunting duplex watches, $30 to $50; 1,000 miscellaneous silver watches, $30 to $50; 100 silver hunting duplex watches, $30 to $50; 1,000 assorted watches, all kinds, $10 to $50.
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INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE BOATSMAN'S FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Pittsburgh, Pa., from January 1st to December 31st, 1866, inclusive. Published in accordance with the requirements of the fifteenth section of an act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, April 2d, 1836.

1st. Capital		$150.000 00
With the privilege of increasing to		$500.000 00
2d. Assets. Stock due bills,		
December 31st, 1866, inclusive.		
Bonds and Mortgages	$125.000 00	
U. S. 5-20's	125.000 00	
Cash in Bank	24.882 43	
Premium notes	19.364 32	
Individual Book Accounts	4,069 87	
		$298 116 43
3d. Amount of premiums received 1866		49 924 66
4th. Interest received in 1866		9 136 29
5th. Paid in 1866, as follows, viz:		
Losses	$21,863 45	
Return Premiums	2,502 16	
Reinsurance	336 74	
Government taxes	607 32	
State taxes	375 00	
Furniture account, charged to Profit and Loss	912 97	
Commissions and Telegraphing	1,149 65	
Board Marine Underwriters	153 00	
Fire Marshal	35 00	
Salaries, Rent, Stamps and all other Expenses not enumerated	5,674 12	
Also! also		$34,999 66
6th. Amount of Outstanding Risks, December 31 1866		914 830 00
7th. Amount of Losses unadjusted, Claims against the Company, and Dividends of every character not ascertained		18 287 50
	ROBERT PINNEY, Secretary.	

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF ALLEGHENY, from 25,2d January to 31st December, 1866, embracing a period of Eight months.

Capital subscribed		$100.000 00
Capital paid in	$50,000 00	
Capital in Stock, Due Bills	50.000 00	100.000 00
ASSETS		
U. S. 5-20's	$20,000 00	
U. S. 7-30's	5,000 00	
Bonds (city property)	12,000 00	
Bills Receivable	16,388 75	
Office Furniture	1,000 00	
Interest accrued, but not due	748 29	
Cash on hand	1,741 17	
		$58.770 62
Installments not paid in and for which the Stockholders are individually liable		50.000 00
		$108.770 62
Amount of premiums received		7,688 65
Amount derived from interest		1,858 17
		$9.546 82
Amount of Expenses	$1,264 20	
Amount of Losses	1,620 50	$2.984 70
Ratio of Losses and Expenses to Receipts		31 09
Amount of risks outstanding		$428 449 99
LIABILITIES		
Losses unpaid	$15 00	
Sundry unpaid bills	26 77	$41 77
JAMES E. STEVENSON, Secretary.		

THE MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NEW YORK.
E. S. WINSTON, President.
ASSETS OVER
$17,500,000,
AND
EXCLUSIVELY CASH.
Annual Dividends Available immediately,
TO INCREASE THE INSURANCE OR REDUCE THE PREMIUM AT THE OPTION OF THE ASSURED.
Policy holders and other persons interested in the subject of LIFE INSURANCE are invited to call on the undersigned, at the PITTSBURGH BRANCH, where fully given such information as to the merits and practical working of this Company.
GEO. M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent
no24 No

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

Court Proceedings.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Before Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

The Argument List was heard in this Court yesterday, as follows:

The exceptions to the report of the viewers in the matter of the road in McClure township, filed by Christian Hartman on the 4th inst., was sustained by the Court, and the report set aside.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Henry C. Schafer, the recognizance was remitted on pay ment of costs.

The indictment in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Samuel Rummel, charge of assault and battery, was quashed.

Judgment was arrested in the case of Margaret Ford, who was ordered to pay the costs in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Ellen Aiken, charge of assault and battery.

The hearing of the argument in the motion for a new trial and in arrest of judgment in the case of the Commonwealth vs. John B. Kennedy, of the *Republic*, charge of libel, was continued.

The motion for a new trial in the case of the Commonwealth vs. H. G. Gebhart, charge of larceny, was granted.

The day for the hearing of the argument in the case of the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway Company vs. the Allegheny Suspension Bridge Company, was continued.

Court then adjourned.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Before Hon. Thos. Mellon.

The case of John Schupper vs. Dr. Geo. W. Spencer, action for damages for the killing of the plaintiff's son by being run over by a buggy driven by the defendant, and which was taken up in this court on Monday, was concluded at noon yesterday, the jury returning a verdict in favor of the defendant.

The next case taken up was that of Mrs. Annie Jolnett Beaumont vs. Alex. Nimick, Wm. K. Nimick, James Frazer and Geo. McBride, partners as the firm of Nimick & Co., action for damages to a three story brick dwelling and a two story brick dwelling adjoining, in the Second ward, this city. The defendants are ironmanufacturers and use a vacant lot in the rear of the plaintiff's premises to store away pig metal. The plaintiff alleges that the pig iron was piled up against the walls of the houses, thus causing the foundation to give away, the walls to be crooked, the windows and doors to be out of place, the houses in danger of falling down and in such a dangerous condition that they will have to be torn down. The plaintiff there fore brings suit, laying her damages at ten thousand dollars. Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Mellon appear for the plaintiff, and J. H Bailey, Esq., for the defense. The case is still on trial.

DISTRICT COURT.—Before Hon. Moses Hampton.

The case of H. W. Horbach, et. al., vs. James Dennison, et. al., action for ejectment, which has been on trial in this court since last Fourstay, has not yet been concluded. It will proba bly go to the jury to day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Before Hon. Wilson McCandless.

Yesterday morning, in this Court, the case of the United States vs. Joseph Weaver, indicted for passing a twenty-dollar National Bank note on Charles Moritz, of East Birmingham, was taken up. This case was tried last week, but the jury failing to agree they were discharged, and the case was continued over yesterday. District Attorney R. P. Carnahan appears for the United States, and Messrs. Collier Miller and McBride for the defense. The evidence in the case was all heard yesterday, and after the arguments of counsel and the charge of the Court this morning, the case will be submitted to the jury.

TRIAL LISTS FOR THIS DAY.

The following cases will be taken up in the District Court and Court of Common Pleas to day:

DISTRICT COURT.

No. 42. Summerville vs. Irvine.
No. 93. sanderson vs. Keyes, et al.
No. 73. O'Hara & Sons vs. O'Hara. Schultz & Co.
No. 96. Woodridge Oil Refining Company vs. Coolidge Petroleum Co.
No. 97. Ward vs. Jones.
No. 59. Ward vs. Kane & Co.
No. 3. Mackey vs. Pantlon.
No. 99. Watson vs. Fleming.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

No. 212. Mellon et al vs. Lockhart.
No. 17. Irvs. Hoffman vs. Ohler.
No. 18. Edgington, Jr. vs. Ward.
No. 22. Iv wing vs. Kennf. et al.
No. 33. Smeaton vs. McDonald, et al.
No. 34. Greenawald vs. Borry.
No. 43. Milligan et al vs. Jones & Co.
No. 211. Fulton vs. Foster.

THE greatest combat on the stage is Helen Western's French Spy.

Cutting Affray in "Hoyti."

Abraham Reed was arrested by officer James Brown and taken before Alderman J. L. Sutherland, of the Tenth ward, yesterday, on an information charging him with assault and battery with intent to kill, lodged by Alexander Hall. The parties are both colored. Hall alleges that on Monday evening while at a meeting of some colored men at a house in "Hayti," in the Seventh ward, Reed entered and placing his hand upon his shoulder, used a most vile epithets towards him, to which Hall paid no attention. Reed then drew from his pocket a knife, and struck at Hall several times, cutting him on the cheek, and on the left hand and also cutting up his clothes considerably. Reed also drew from his coat a loaded revolver, which Hall snatched from Reed's hand and had accidentally discharged. Hall then ran out, pursued by Reed, who threw a large stone at the former while descending a flight of stone steps, but fortunately, however, missing his aim. He'd immediately repaired to the office of Alderman Sutherland, where he made the information against Reed, which led to the latter's arrest. Accordingly was arrested and locked, which resulted in Reed being committed to jail, in default of five hundred dollars bail, for trial at the next term of court.

HEAR Helen Western sing the "Pious Child" in the Pet to-night, Opera House.

The Championship of America at Central Park Rink.

Much interest is manifested in the result today for the Champion Skater of America. The beautiful medal is being prepared by Mr. John Stevenson, of Market street, and we can assure our readers the contest will be a very close one, as the best skaters in America are present to take part in the contest. Among the contestants we will name the world renowned John Engler, the tutor of the celebrated Jackson Haines, now skating Emperor and Empress of Russia; we will also mention Mr. Wm. H. Bishop, the champion skater of the Upper Mississippi and Ohio, who for grace and elegance and poetry of motion cannot be equalled. We will also mention Mr. Collie Carlile, of Cincinnati, and Mr. Gerald Campbell, of Chicago; also Capt. Miner, of Detroit. These three last named gentlemen come to us very highly recommended by the papers of Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis and New York. We would say to our readers that it will be worth the Central to-day if you want standing room.

NO PLAY can be repeated during the engagement of Helen Western.

The Late Sewickley Outrage.

Wm. Lourimer, one of the parties charged with outraging the person of Margaret Brush, in Sewickley on the 11th of November last, and who was arrested in Ohio about six weeks since and has been confined in the Mayor's lock up since that time, had a hearing yesterday morning before Mayor McCarthy. A number of witnesses were examined, who testified that Lourimer, since his incarceration in the Mayor's lock up, had received the best of attention, being provided daily with a clean bed and changing of garments several times, and was constantly in the best of spirits. Margaret Brush, the victim of the outrage, was also sworn, and testified that Lourimer was one of the parties who had outraged her. She was then held in five thousand dollars bail to appear at the next term of the Criminal Court to answer the charge, and failing to procure that amount he was committed to the county jail.

ALMOST LOST.—Almost lost!

IMPORTANT TO MILKMEN.—In the Boston Criminal Court, last week, a milkman was charged for the third time with selling adulterated milk, and pleading guilty, was sentenced to serve sixty days in the House of Correction The sentence was subsequently reviewed, however, and the milkman was let off on payment of fifty dollars fine and costs. If we had as rigid a law enforcement in this city as in this city, they appear to have in Boston, it would do some of our milkmen a great deal of good. The majority of our citizens prefer to get water, chalk, &c., in their milk themselves (such things are to be mixed with it, it and not to have the milk been on it. The honest milkmen have in this city owe it to themselves to expose and have punished the frauds of the dishonest ones.

HELEN WESTERN as Paul, the Pet of the Petticoats, with songs, to-night.

RECOVERING.—Mr. Henry Streng, who was so seriously wounded at his residence in the Second ward, Allegheny, about six weeks since, by a pistol shot fired by his son-in-law, Jacob Baltzell, is slowly recovering, and is now considered out of danger. It is expected he will be able to be about in a short time. Mrs. Streng's daughter, and Baltzell's wife, who also sustained a severe flesh wound from a pistol shot fired by her husband, has almost entirely recovered from her injuries.

ALMOST LOST.—Almost lost.

RUBBED IN A HOUSE OF DISREPUTE.—A lumber merchant hailing from the northeastern part of the State, visited a house of disrepute in the Seventh ward on Saturday. Upon returning to his hotel he discovered that he had been robbed of his pocket book, containing $25 in money and a promissory note for $500. He failed to recover the money, and left the city.

NOT OUT OF DANGER.—Mr. David Russell, who was seriously injured several days since by falling through a trap door in the *Gazette* building, is still in a dangerous condition. He has been removed to Passavant's Hospital, where he receives all the attention his case admits of, but the lower portion of his body is still paralyzed.

THE people's favorite—Helen Western as French Spy and Pet of Petticoats.

NEW BRIDGE OVER THE ALLEGHENY.—Senator Graham has introduced into the Legislature a bill to incorporate the Sandusky and Irwin Street Bridge Company, from which it may be inferred that a line of bridge over the Allegheny river is contemplated, which will have its terminus at Irwin street, in this city, and Sandusky street, Allegheny.

ALMOST LOST.—Almost lost.

COLLIDED.—A horse attached to a sleigh, while being rapidly driven along Smithfield street yesterday morning, ran against a heavy coal wagon, smashing in one side of the sleigh entirely. The horse attempted to run off, but was arrested and conveyed to a stable on Fourth street.

HELEN WESTERN'S engagement can not be prolonged beyond the present week.

SALT ON RAILWAY TRACKS.—An act has been passed in the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, to prevent the salting of railway tracks in Philadelphia and Allegheny counties. The great objection to the salting of railways is its injurious effect upon the feet of horses.

THE SHERIFFALITY QUESTION.—The hearing, in the Court of Common Pleas, to decide upon the eligibility of Samuel R. Quigley, Esq., to the office of Sheriff of this county, has been postponed until Friday, February 8th, with the understanding that the argument shall take place before a full bench.

Two great plays by Helen Western, at the Opera House to-night.

THE SKATING TOURNAMENT.

The Ladies' National Skating Contest Yesterday — The Gents' Contest To Day.

Yesterday afternoon at three o'clock, the grand National Skating Contest between ladies for a purse of three hundred dollars and the the Champion gold medal of America, took place at Central Park. An immense crowd was present to witness the contest. Ten contestants entered the list—Miss Gertrude Frothingham, of Rochester, New York, and Miss Kate Forsyth, of the Ninth Ward, this city, Champion of Allegheny county. The performances of the ladies in artistic skating was remarkable, and elicited the warmest approbation of the immense crowd present. At the conclusion of the contest, the judges awarded the championship to Miss Frothingham. The wonderful skating prodigy, little Frances Plympton, of New York, but seven years of age, did not take part in the contest, but astonished the assemblage present by some of her marvelous feats on the ice.

This afternoon at three o'clock, the contest between gentlemen for a purse of four hundred dollars and the gold medal championship of America, will take place at Central Park. The contestants have all arrived and embrace the most expert skaters in the country. The following are their names: John Engler, Jr., Jersey City, N. J.; W. H. Bishop, New York; C. Curtis, Chicago, Ill.; S. S. Goodwich, Bloomington, Ill.; Capt. H. Miner, Detroit, Mich.; Gen. A. Case and exciting contest may be expected.

The managers of Central Park have engaged the wonderful stilt performer, Herr Sitowski, of Detroit, who will give some of his astonishing stilt performances in the ice, commencing on Monday afternoon next, continuing every afternoon during the week.

J. A. HERNE makes his first appearance this season as Mohammed.

Grand Italian Opera.

The Ghioni and Susini Opera Company, which, since its last visit here, has been completely reorganized and augmented, consisting now of seventy five first class artists, having made their arrangements with the Manager of our Opera House, will commence their brief season of six nights only, on Monday evening next, the 4th of February, and we learn from the Opera Manager that the inaugural performance will be Verdi's beautiful and popular opera of "Il Trovatore," to be followed on Tuesday with the brothers Ricci's famous "Crispino e la Comare," (the Cobbler and the Fairy;) on Wednesday and Thursday, the great operatic sensation, Meyerbeer's posthumous, and consequently the most original of works, having incurred very considerable expense, looks for support to the music loving portion of our citizens, being confident that so attractive a programme will insure considerable patronage.

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Breach of Promise.

About a week since, Alderman Edward Lynch, of the Third ward, has instituted suit before Alderman Albiez, of the Fifth ward, against Marcus McLaughlin, proprietor of the Crystal Palace Saloon, on Market street, to recover one hundred dollars, an amount, it is alleged, the defendant promised to pay the complainant to secure his pardon from court of illegal liquor selling, and for erected the said saloon. The defendant is jail. McLaughlin, it is alleged, agreed to give Squire Lynch $100 if he would secure his pardon, the negotiations for effecting the imprisonment. considerable time in securing signers to the petition for the pardon, was about starting to Harrisburg with it when McLaughlin informed him that he would not pay him the $100. The Squire accordingly did not secure him a pardon, and McLaughlin will not pay the thirty dollars before the defendant can recover the $100, which McLaughlin agreed to pay him. Some legal hearings were had in the case case, which was brought to a termination on Monday evening by judgment being entered in favor of the complainant for twenty five dollars and costs of suit.

HELEN WESTERN and J. A. Herne, both appear to-night—Spy and Pet.

A Card.

As the announcement in some of the city papers of yesterday, that Little Miss Plimpton was expected to appear at our park during the week, might imply that she was a professional skater, the managers beg leave to state, that this little Miss and her father are here to witness the grand national contest, at the request of the New York Skating Association, an organization of gentlemen, who with their families, practice roller skating as a healthy recreation. This wonderful child is loaned the Adelphic House at Newport last summer, and extended it's visit to all the Skating Associations in the country, and will skate with them. Are we censor it is a favor that she is allowed to appear at our park during her stay in the city.

Managers of Central Park Skating Company.

THE FRENCH SPY will be produced for positively the only time to night.

MANCHESTER PASSENGER RAILWAY.—The travel on the line of the Manchester street route of the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway, has so increased as to necessitate the addition of some more cars. The number of cars now running on that route is four, which will be removed and replaced by eight new and elegant cars, double the present number, and which will be of the same style as the cars now on the upper Manchester and Troy Hill routes. Captain W. J. Kuntz, the efficient and popular President of the road, is now in New York contracting for the cars. They will be placed on the track about the first of March, and the time between the trips to Woods Run, instead of stopping at Manchester, as they do at present, will be shortened to twenty minutes. The addition and substitution of these new cars will be good news to persons residing along the lower route.

ALLEGHENY SOLDIERS' LEAGUE.—A regular meeting of the Allegheny Soldiers' League was held last evening in Davis' Hall, Water street, Pittsburgh, Col. Conway in the chair. Many members were enrolled. On motion, a committee of three, consisting of President Callow, John G. Brown and Joseph R. Otley, was appointed to draw up an act to be submitted to the Legislature, granting a charter to the League. After the transaction of some routine business, the League adjourned, to meet on Tuesday evening next, in their new hall, on Federal street, between Lacock street and the Railroad depot, where all meetings will here after be held.

REFUSED TO PAY THEM.—Some twenty three attachments were issued by Alderman Lynch, of the Third ward, yesterday, against John S. Love, Chief Engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, for the purpose of seizing, having incurred very considerable expense, looks for support to the music loving portion of our citizens, being confident that so attractive a programme will insure considerable patronage.

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ALL Goods at a sacrifice, Opera House Shoe Store.

COD LIVER OIL.—The purest and sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore; it is perfectly pure and sweet. Ask for Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil, manufactured by Caswell, Mack & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists. M,W

HELEN WESTERN appears in three great characters in her specialty of the French Spy. Opera House to-night.

NOLEN'S COD LIVER OIL being very pure and not a manufactured compound, has all the elements of that invaluable remedy in their most efficacious and reliable form, affording to the practitioner and to the patient a scientific remedy of great therapeutic power, as a substitute for the unnumbered nostrums everywhere offered to the public for the diseases of which this remedy is known to afford a sure cure.

NOLEN & SWEENY, Proprietors,
No. 123 South Front Street, Philadelphia.

FRENCH SPY with all the music, combats, tableaux, &c., to-night.

WE speak not of the Indian Herb Doctor, of 194 Liberty street, by hearsay, for we have had many opportunities of conversing with those patients of his, who, after all other means had failed in effecting a cure, their own statements learned that his treatment was successful in subduing inveterate diseases that had long baffled the combined skill of regular practitioners. The best test of medical skill is the success which attends the treatment and cure of disease.

SCROFULA.—To the afflicted who are seeking relief from Scrofula, try the Indian Herb Doctor, at 194 Liberty street, who has cured me.

D. P. TAMBLYN.

Mate of the Steamboat Roberts.

GENERAL DEBILITY AND DISEASE OF THE BLOOD.—"I am now enjoying perfect health. After using the Indian Herb Doctor's medicine, I gained eleven pounds in three weeks.

No. 81 Center Avenue.

The Doctor's office is No. 194 Liberty street, between Market and Sixth street.

SEE the terrific combat between Helen Western and J. A. Herne to-night.

WILSON'S GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION is the only reliable cure, and although it may not effect a cure in every case, it will cure a larger proportion than any other known medicine. Sole agent for Pittsburgh, Joseph Fleming, No. 81 Market street.

THE GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Silversmiths, of Providence, R. I., inform the trade that they are producing fine electro-plated goods, comprising full dinner and tea services and table ware of every description, of a very superior quality, of new and elegant designs. The base is nickel silver, upon which is a deposit of pure silver of such thickness that they possess all the advantages of solid silver in utility, and finish and design and surpass, having incurred very considerable expense, looks for support to the music loving portion of our citizens, being confident that so attractive a programme will insure considerable patronage.

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JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. Jones & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points, United States and Canada.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
1ct

WILL DE WITT'S
CARBOLIC SALVE
Is the best remedy in the world for
CUTS, BURNS, BRUISES,
SCALDS, SORES,
CHILBLAINS, FROSTED FEET,
CHAPPED HANDS,
SALT RHEUM, FEVER SORES,
BOILS, CORNS,
And all Diseases of the Skin.
It relieves PAIN instantly, and heals without a scar. It is the only pure and reliable Pile remedy known. Beware of worthless counterfeits and imitations. Ask for DE WITT'S CARBOLIC SALVE, and take no other. Sold by druggists everywhere. Price 25 cents per box. Sent by mail on receipt of price.
DE WITT & CO., Chemists,
No. 200 Greenwich street, New York.
For sale by Fahnestock Bros., Wholesale Agents, Pittsburgh.
d&w6m

CARBOLIC SALVE.—Will cure Piles, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Chilblains, Frosted Feet, Chapped Hands, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Boils, Corns, and all diseases of the skin. Relieves pain instantly, and heals without a scar. It is the only pure and reliable Pile remedy known. Beware of worthless counterfeits and imitations. Ask for DE WITT'S CARBOLIC SALVE, and take no other. Sold by druggists everywhere. Price 25 cents per box. Sent by mail on receipt of price.
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No. 123 South Front Street, Philadelphia.

FRENCH SPY with all the music, combats, tableaux, &c., to-night.

WE speak not of the Indian Herb Doctor, of 194 Liberty street, by hearsay, for we have had many opportunities of conversing with those patients of his, who, after all other means had failed in effecting a cure, their own statements learned that his treatment was successful in subduing inveterate diseases that had long baffled the combined skill of regular practitioners. The best test of medical skill is the success which attends the treatment and cure of disease.

SCROFULA.—To the afflicted who are seeking relief from Scrofula, try the Indian Herb Doctor, at 194 Liberty street, who has cured me.

D. P. TAMBLYN.

Mate of the Steamboat Roberts.

GENERAL DEBILITY AND DISEASE OF THE BLOOD.—"I am now enjoying perfect health. After using the Indian Herb Doctor's medicine, I gained eleven pounds in three weeks.

No. 81 Center Avenue.

The Doctor's office is No. 194 Liberty street, between Market and Sixth street.

SEE the terrific combat between Helen Western and J. A. Herne to-night.

WILSON'S GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION is the only reliable cure, and although it may not effect a cure in every case, it will cure a larger proportion than any other known medicine. Sole agent for Pittsburgh, Joseph Fleming, No. 81 Market street.

THE GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Silversmiths, of Providence, R. I., inform the trade that they are producing fine electro-plated goods, comprising full dinner and tea services and table ware of every description, of a very superior quality, of new and elegant designs. The base is nickel silver, upon which is a deposit of pure silver of such thickness that they possess all the advantages of solid silver in utility, and finish and design and surpass, having incurred very considerable expense, looks for support to the music loving portion of our citizens, being confident that so attractive a programme will insure considerable patronage.

It will be observed by reference to our advertising columns that the sale of season tickets only, commences on Thursday morning at Mears. C. C. Mellor & Co.'s, where a diagram of the house can be seen. On Friday, at nine A. M. seats can be secured for each, or all representations.

HELEN WESTERN opened to one of the finest houses of the season.

Breach of Promise.

About a week since, Alderman Edward Lynch, of the Third ward, has instituted suit before Alderman Albiez, of the Fifth ward, against Marcus McLaughlin, proprietor of the Crystal Palace Saloon, on Market street, to recover one hundred dollars, an amount, it is alleged, the defendant promised to pay the complainant to secure his pardon from court of illegal liquor selling, and for erected the said saloon. The defendant is jail. McLaughlin, it is alleged, agreed to give Squire Lynch $100 if he would secure his pardon, the negotiations for effecting the imprisonment. considerable time in securing signers to the petition for the pardon, was about starting to Harrisburg with it when McLaughlin informed him that he would not pay him the $100. The Squire accordingly did not secure him a pardon, and McLaughlin will not pay the thirty dollars before the defendant can recover the $100, which McLaughlin agreed to pay him. Some legal hearings were had in the case case, which was brought to a termination on Monday evening by judgment being entered in favor of the complainant for twenty five dollars and costs of suit.

HELEN WESTERN and J. A. Herne, both appear to-night—Spy and Pet.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, January 29, 1867.

There is a very heavy demand on loan houses and banks for money at the present time. The real estate and savings banks have no trouble in keeping their money out at good rates of interest. Applications for loans on mortgages come in very thick, and when the property is located in the cities or country they are passed favorably upon. Good paper is taken quietly at pretty low rates, but there appears to be a dull disposition on the part of some of our old established banking houses to husband their means in order to be prepared for an unfavorable "squirk" in the money market. This is noticeable in the refusal of several of the old banks to extend their loans, and the tightness of the money market. Many of the most fashionable speculative shares are now higher than last year, upon what seems a small basis it is not easy to state with precision.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY, January 30, 1867. }

Business yesterday was very dull. Dealers manifested little inclination to operate at this time; dullness was the ruling feature. The business done was unfavorable, and the result was, the demand for refined fell off. We have not a single report to furnish of sales of crude, nothing moving. Dealers demanding 26c for bonded, on the spot. 25c for immediate Philadelphia delivery. Buyers were not disposed to accept of these terms. Free oil was nominally unchanged, with small sales to the trade at 44@45c per gallon.

Crude attracted a little more attention. The sales were to a moderate extent. The receipts of Smith's Ferry for the week were 112 barrels. The operations were 5,000 barrels bulk to be delivered the first spring rise, 38gc. We reported a sale of 5,000 barrels some days ago on private terms. We have since learned that the parties were 38gc, barrels returned. Sales of 125 bbls Smith's Ferry, 46 gravity at 7c, barrels returned. These are pretty low figures.

Crude Oil Receipts per Railroads.

Marcus & Shields.....4 | Nat. Ref. & S. Co.....6
Waring & King.....31 |
Total.....112

Oil Shipments East by A. V. R. R.

Forsyth, Bro & Co, 96 bbls refined, Phila.
J. Fleming, 104 bbls refined, Philadelphia.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, January 29.—Business is still very dull, and there is scarcely enough doing to make up the most articles of produce to establish quotations. Forbacco buoyant and firm, at $6 25@6 60 for lugs; $6 50@8 75 for common leaf; $11 50@12 for good shipping dat $7@8 25 for medium manufacturing. Cotton quietest and lowest for the season, having declined to 25c; 26c for low to middling. Flour quiet and steady at $13 75@14 for extra; $11 25@13 50 for double extra. Wheat firm but inactive, at $2 10 for No. 2 spring, $2 80 for prime fall. Corn dull and lower, at 78@80c. Oats brisk and firmer, at 68@69c. Rye dull and nominal, at $1 10. Provisions inactive. Pickled hams higher, at 20c delivered at Cairo. Pickled bacon shoulders 16gc; clear sides 13c; sugar cured hams 18c. Lard unchanged; choice kettle in cans 16c. Hogs—demand light; small sales made at $6 25@6 50.

WOOL MARKETS.

BOSTON.

The wool market is firm, says the *Bulletin*, with a fair consumptive demand, and the choice grades of both fine and pulled have rather an active tendency. There have been no large consumers in the market this week than last, but the transactions do not foot up so large an aggregate, since there has been less speculation and exchanging hands among the trade. Those dealers who were short of stocks, and did not find it expedient to go into the country for supplie, have supplied their wants on the spot, and since the first hurry—which, by the way, did not amount to so much as generally supposed—the market has settled down to about the usual steady going pace.

Fancy grades remain scarce for the week have been moderate, and do not show any decline. The demand for fine and medium grades for the various grades of pulled is limited to a small line of heavy Fulinos and Delaines of these at stable; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota at stable; Michigan and Western New York and Vermont at stable; New Hampshire and Maine at stable; Ohio and Pennsylvania at stable; for medium grades; for fine and extra; stable; for double extra and stable for small lots of fancy. Pulled wools are steady and quiet. We note further sales at stable for No 1; stable for western and eastern spinners and stable for extra; the outside figure for Rochester and other choice brands. In combing wool, sales of 50,000 lbs at 60@65c, and small lots Canada at 70@75c. In Texas wool, sales 125,000 lbs at a range of stable, including 50,000 lbs at the outside rate. In foreign, the sales have been moderate, including small lots of Cape at stable; and Mestas at 28@32c.

PHILADELPHIA.

The market continues very dull, says the *American*, but prices are without any material change; about 60,000 lbs sold in lots at prices ranging from stable for double extra stable for fine stable for medium grades; for extra stable for fine washed; stable for extra western pulled, and stable for No. 1 western pulled, according to quality.

NEW YORK.

The market, says the *Economist*, still continues quiet but firm; prices do not advance but holders do not yield, yet notwithstanding, the assurances held out that the House bill will pass the Senate, the disposition to speculate. The price of goods, either present or prospective, will not warrant manufacturers advancing the price of wool, and if there is not a sufficiency of domestic fleece upon the market we must either work foreign wools or suspend operations entirely. It is true that for the past few days prices have moved a little more freely, but in many cases they do not pay the cost of making, and others—that is spring goods—is at afford 2@3c for common leaf; 31@34½ for good shipping; 35@38c for medium manufacturing. Cotton quietest 25@26c for low to middling. Flour quiet and steady at $13 75@14 for extra; $11 25@13 50 for double extra. Wheat $2 10@2 for No. 2 spring, $2 80 for prime fall. Corn dull and lower, at 78@80c. Oats brisk and firmer, at 68@69c. Rye dull and nominal, at $1 10. Provisions inactive. Pickled hams 20c delivered at Cairo. Pickled bacon shoulders 16gc; clear sides 13c; sugar cured hams 18c. Lard unchanged; choice kettle in cans 16c. Hogs—demand light; small sales made at $6 25@6 50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

The cattle market for the past week has been characterized as a fair degree of activity—active, at least, for the season of the year. The offerings were 3,000 steers and good butchers' cows, all droves answering this description being readily closed out at prices ranging from $4 to $5 per 100 lbs gross. The market has been throughout a good, healthy demand for shipping stock, and the bulk of the offerings have been taken for the markets of Buffalo, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, and Philadelphia.

On Saturday the market was quiet, though the few desirable lots offering were readily taken up at previous rates. We quote:

CATTLE QUOTATIONS.

Steers—Extra fat, well matured, smooth, and handsome, weighing 1,400 to 1,600 lbs, averaging from 1,500 to 1,600 lbs, may be quoted at.....$6 00@6 75

Second Grade—Fair to choice steers and spayed heifers, not quite so good compactness, weighing from 1,300 to 1,350 lbs, with no point extra, may be quoted at.....$5 50@6 00

Third Grade—Ordinary steers and spayed heifers, not quite so good compactness, weighing 1,100 to 1,150 lbs, may be quoted at.....$5 00@5 37½

Fifth Grade—Ordinary to good cows, not fat, may be quoted at.....$3 50@4 00

Fifth Grade—Ordinary to good cows, not fat, may be quoted at.....$3 50@4 00

Sixth Grade—Inferior to ordinary cows, may be quoted at.....$2 50@3 00

Bulls—Ordinary to good, may be quoted at.....$2 50@3 00

Stockers—Ordinary to good, may be quoted at.....$3 00@3 50

Calves—Ordinary to good, may be quoted at.....$4 00@5 00

Sheep—Ordinary to good, may be quoted at.....$4 00@5 00

Hogs—Ordinary to good, may be quoted at.....$5 00@5 50

Milch Cows—Ordinary to good, may be quoted at.....$40 00@60 00

Extra Calves—Ordinary to good, may be quoted at.....$6 00@7 00

Extra Sheep—Ordinary to good, may be quoted at.....$5 00@6 00

Extra Hogs—Ordinary to good, may be quoted at.....$6 00@6 50

Extra Cows—Ordinary to good, may be quoted at.....$60 00@80 00

Extra Calves—Ordinary to good, may be quoted at.....$7 00@8 00

Extra Sheep—Ordinary to good, may be quoted at.....$6 00@7 00

*Extra Hog